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COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE HORSES CATTLE SHEEP SWINE ETC.

OLDEST AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Sixty-Eighth Year.

ST. LOUIS, MO., OCTOBER 20, 1915.

Volume LXVIII No. 33



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
URBANA ILL.
2017-FEB-17

"IT'S MINE IF I CAN CARRY IT"

SPECIAL 10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER

NO MONEY DOWN—CHARGES PREPAID

Wonderful New Kerosene Light

Gives Twice the Light on Half the Oil

DON'T PAY US A CENT

until you have used this wonderful new modern incandescent light in your home for 10 days, putting it to every possible test and then if you don't say it is the greatest oil light that you have ever seen, or you are not thoroughly satisfied, you may send it back at our expense. You can't lose a penny. We want you to prove for yourself, as thousands upon thousands of others have, that the Aladdin has no equal; that it makes the ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; that it saves one-half on oil; that it beats electric, gasoline or acetylene; lights and is put out like old style oil lamp, burns common kerosene (coal oil) without odor, smoke or noise; is clean, safe. Guaranteed.

Women and Children Run The Aladdin

There are no complicated parts to get out of order, no installing necessary, no pumping up, no subflame, no dangerous features. Lights and is put out like the old style lamp everybody is familiar with. No matter how many lamps you may now have you cannot afford to be without an Aladdin if you value the eyesight, appreciate good light and wish to cut down your oil bill.

Thousands Now Enjoying Its Brilliant White Light

The Aladdin is not an experiment but has been on the market seven years, tested in thousands of homes and every mail brings hundreds of enthusiastic letters from satisfied users endorsing the Aladdin as the most wonderful light they have ever seen. Such comments as, "You have solved the problem of rural home lighting;" "I could not think of parting with my Aladdin;" "The grandest thing on earth;" "You could not buy it back at any price;" "Beats any light I have ever seen;" "A blessing to any household;" "It is the acme of perfection;" "Better than I ever dreamed possible;" "Wouldn't have believed it 'til I saw it," etc., pour into our office every day. Good Housekeeping Institute of New York tested the Aladdin and writes us—"We are pleased to inform you that we have given this device a most thorough trial and find that we can approve it."

Awarded

GOLD MEDAL at World's Exposition

The Aladdin has just been awarded the First Prize Gold Medal at the World's Exposition at San Francisco—the very highest honor—in competition with the best Kerosene lamps of this country, and the leading European countries as well. This establishes the leadership of the Aladdin.

U. S. Bureau of Standards and Leading Universities Back Our Claims

The United States Government Bureau of Standards recently tested the Aladdin and their report reads: "The Aladdin Mantle Lamp burned about half as much oil as the luminous flame lamps and gave about twice as much light." Tests were also made of 33 of the leading Universities and their reports were fully as flattering. (Copies of any or all these reports will be sent on request.) These same scientific tests showed that in quality of light the Aladdin has no superior, even excelling Tungsten Electric and nearest of any to sunlight.

10-Day FREE TRIAL Coupon

Mantle Lamp Co., 396 Aladdin Building.

I would like to know more about the Aladdin and your Easy Delivery Plan, under which inexperienced men with rigs make big money without capital. This in no way obligates me.

Name

P. O. Address..... State.....

WE TRUST YOU

We know that in making this liberal and almost unheard of offer to you we take no risk. We don't want you to take any risk and that's why we do not feel we have any right to ask you to send any money in advance. We just want to place one of these new Kerosene (Coal Oil)

Mantle Lamps in your home to use for 10 days absolutely free. That is the only way you can ever get any idea of the wonderful white powerful light it gives.

We Want One Responsible Party in Each Locality

to advertise, recommend and distribute the Aladdin. The first one who takes the agency will have the opportunity of securing the exclusive rights and should make from \$50.00 to \$300.00 per month, depending upon the amount of time he can devote to the work.

Men With Rigs Make Big Money No Experience Needed

Practically every farm home or small town home needs it and will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 57 lamps the first seven days." Another who ordered over 200 in 30 days says: "I consider the Aladdin the best agency proposition I have ever had, and I have done agency work for 16 years." Another says: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 31 calls." Thousands of others who are coining money endorse it just as strongly.

Sold 275 in Six Weeks

Here is an exact copy of a letter written us recently by one of our enthusiastic farmer distributors who has made over \$2,000 during spare time the past two winters:

"It is a pleasure to sell the Aladdin. It makes good on all your claims and it is easy to convince people that it is the best lamp on the market."

"I still use my first lamp as a demonstrator and it works perfectly although it has had pretty rough usage for over a year and a half."

"Between Jan. 2 and Feb. 20 I sold about 275 lamps. I never saw anything that would sell equal to the Aladdin."

Letter of Credit Helps Him

Lexington, Mo., Jan. 22.

Gentlemen: Consider me one of the family, gentlemen, for your letter of credit made it possible for me to get in quick. Enclosed please find order for \$225.20. Let me say that under this plan I can handle anything that comes up. So please consider me as your agent for this locality.

Very truly yours, L. H. WYSONG.

16 Year Old Girl Wins Big Success

Brighton, Ia., Dec. 2.

Gentlemen:—I received the lamps in good order—only one shade broken. I have disposed of my first order all right. Every place I left a lamp the people will not let me take it away. They all say, "The Aladdin cannot be beat."

Your agent, MISS DELLA KOSTER.

NOTE—The above is from one of our schoolgirl agents 16 years old, who sold four dozen lamps in a couple of months during her spare time when not occupied in school and home duties.

**Write now for distributor's
prices before your territory
is taken.**

TRY IT TEN DAYS FREE



STYLE No. 101

Aladdin Table Lamp

(We also have Hanging Lamps and various other styles)

We Will Give \$1000.00 IN GOLD

to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin (details of this Reward Offer given in our circular which will be sent you). Would we dare invite such comparison with all other lights if there were any doubt about the superiority of the Aladdin?

No Money Needed We Furnish the Capital

The ambitious man who wants to get into a business of his own and make not merely a living but have a nice income, does not need capital to get started with us because we furnish him with a stock of goods on time. Don't hesitate to tell us if you need this help and we will gladly assist you.

Send This 10-Day Free Trial Coupon NOW

Mail the coupon today to our nearest office, whether you are interested in a better light for your own use or in the great money-making Aladdin agency. You can't afford to be without this wonderful light, and if you wait until the territory is taken by someone else, you lose the opportunity to make splendid money delivering to your neighbors on our easy trial plan. Address nearest office.

The Mantle Lamp Co.

Largest Kerosene (Coal Oil) Mantle Lamp House in the World

396 Aladdin Building, Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK CITY

PORTLAND, ORE.

MONTREAL, CAN.

WINNIPEG, CAN.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

Vol. 68. No. 33.

ST. LOUIS, MO., OCTOBER 20, 1915.

SEMI-MONTHLY.

Some Inspiring Stories of Success

Beginners in Farming Who Made Good Tell How They Did It---Without Much Money, They Worked Hard, Used Common Sense and Won.

By S. H. Fleming, Kentucky.

THE sentiment of conservative agriculturists is overwhelmingly against advising the general public to try farming on cheap lands and with little capital. But there are exceptions. A young man may try it and fail without producing a convulsion of nature. He hasn't lost much and the chances are that he has gained in other ways. The following narratives of success may be the hopeful exceptions that prove the pessimistic rule, but they look suspiciously like that exceptional combination—hard work and common sense. They are all true, except that I have in some instances changed the location of the workers, who may not care for publicity.

Mr. R. W. Albro, now president of a certain agricultural college, bought a farm of 160 acres in southern Maryland a number of years ago for \$900—a little less than \$6 an acre. He writes: "That farm supported during the days of its improvement a man and his wife and six children, who lived on one-third of the gross returns of its tillage. It has been improved after paying the interest on the first investment, by what was left of the two-thirds proceeds, after paying all expenses. I have a careful itemized statement of all expenses incurred since the date of purchase. Today it is assessed at \$2,000, and the yearly sales amount to \$800."

City Man Made Good.

Mr. F. T. H. is a man who left the city 11 years ago at the age of 50, in broken health and with no experience in farming. He bought 100 acres in Virginia for \$2,200 and had barely enough money to move his family and make necessary repairs. He now has a farm in the pink of condition which is worth \$1,000 more than when he bought it, and

\$1,200 worth of stock and machinery besides. He has made a good living and \$300 a year. He has a silo, a good dairy, 100 hens, a dozen colonies of bees. He picks about 100 barrels of apples a year and a thrifty young orchard is just coming into bearing.

Mr. Wm. R. Scott, an Iowa man, writes: "Twenty years ago I bought a run-down farm containing 100 acres, at a cost of \$1,700. At that time I had only \$500, which I paid in toward the farm. I ran in debt for the balance, stock and tools. Since then have bought 80 acres wood, timber and pasture land, at a cost of \$450. My farm now consists of 50 acres of tillage, 50 acres of woodland and 80 acres of pasture land. Have spent quite a sum on buildings, added four rooms to the house, built a stable, 30x50 feet, at a cost of \$600, and have just completed a new barn, 40x90 feet, at a cost of \$2,000. I keep from 25 to 30 head of cattle, 15 cows on an average, three horses, from five to 20 hogs and 25 or so hens. I have 300 apple trees, a few plum, cherry and pear trees. I raise mostly sweet corn and potatoes. I have the statement of the amount raised from the farm in the year. It is as follows: Total income, \$1,288.59; received from 15 cows, \$781.57; hogs, \$174.99; apples, \$90; 25 hens, \$72; beef sold, \$44.70; two and one-half acres of sweet corn, \$125.36. I also raise berries, potatoes and vegetables for a family of six that was not added to the above. Today I am free from debt and owe no man a cent. I think Iowa is a good state to farm in."

An Indiana man, Mr. R. C. Wood, bought a farm of 250 acres about 10 years ago, paying \$1,000 down. In four years he paid for this farm, without any outside business, his increase being from growth of stock, sale of apples and cream and other farm products. He received in two years from 12

acres of sweet corn \$728, from one apple crop \$320.

This is the story of another Virginia man: "I landed in Charlottesville, three years ago, with 10 cents in my pocket. During the hard times I had worked for \$16 per month, boarded myself and kept my family. I was offered some good positions in stores, but my health would not permit me to accept a confining position.

Had Only Ten Cents.

"I located on 40 acres of land five miles north of Charlottesville and I commenced cutting wood by the cord. In three months I saved \$65, and made a payment on my land. Then I cut quite a large amount of wood on my own land, bought a cheap team, and began to haul and sell wood.

"The next spring I cleared three and a half acres; planted it to potatoes, and harvested 600 bushels; also cleared four acres on my place, which I sowed to oats, which yielded well. By this time I had saved enough to sell the old team and buy a new one.

"The year, after I cleared 10 acres of land, I planted eight of this to potatoes and harvested 1,600 bushels; bought another team and sold nearly 2,000 cords of wood. During this time I gave employment to six to 10 men all the time. At present I employ seven. I realized for my potatoes 60 cents a bushel; for 18-inch green wood, \$1.40; dry, \$1.75; 24-inch, \$1.65; 48-inch, \$2.50 per cord.

"I now own and conduct a wholesale and retail woodyard, own 200 acres of land, two good teams, four head of cattle, three new wagons, three new sleighs, three new sets of harness, wood-cutting tools, etc., outfit for 15 men, 100 hens, have built a new eight-room frame house and furnished it, and have built 100 rods of wire fence. I have built up a trade in wood that will be worth \$2,000 to me the coming year."

The Smallest Possible Capital for a Start.

WITH \$500 a man can buy a small farm, or rather he can make a first payment of \$200, and have left \$300 for repairs, stock implements and seed. The "\$500 farm" should be as large as the intentions of the purchaser. If he wants to cater to town trade he could buy 10 acres near enough to grow vegetables and small fruit; these with milk would furnish a right man with a good living. Ten acres near many a country village could be got for \$500. Or by going back two or three miles farther he could find 30 or 40 acres for the same money. With 40 acres a man could work at general farming to advantage. Many farms larger than this have been sold for \$500.

He will have about all he can do to make a living the first year and pay his interest; if he can make a payment on his principal he will be doing very well. The second year he will see something that makes the best promise of ready money, that is, he will pick his "money crop." But ordinarily he would be foolish to devote himself exclusively to this. He wants to be sure of a living for his family and his animals, and he wants to bring up the fertility of his farm. By the third year, a hard worker may not be out of debt, but his business will have grown and he should have a comfortable home and every prospect of independence.

Probably most people do not succeed so quickly as this. On the other hand, there are many cases of people who have paid for their farms from a first year's crop, for example, the tomato growers of Florida. These men often undergo great privations, and sometimes a bad year sets all of them back, but they have found one of the quickest ways to get capital in farming that there is.

Of course, the ideal thing is a capital of, say \$2,000. With that much, no city-trained man need be afraid to buy a general farm complete, even if he has had no farming experience, for he can hire a man of the neighborhood until he finds the way of doing things. Read the article on this page for experiences with little money.—F. H. Sweet.

From One Cow and an Acre Lot Two Boys Make \$500, One Year

THE suggestion that the suburban home might be a money-making investment would strike the average suburbanite as ridiculous. But a few moments of careful calculation may put preconceived notions to flight and show how considerable money may be made—or saved, which is quite as important.

Some years ago a family, which included two boys of 11 and 13 years, took a house in the outskirts of a good-sized town, about 30 minutes' ride from the city. The father was a buyer for an importing house, and absent from home for several months of each year. His salary was large, as such salaries go, but there were seven children to be raised and educated, several of them with marked abilities that needed the very best possible instruction to bring them to their highest development.

The boys spent one summer vacation at the country house of an old friend of the family and got ideas. They talked them over, went back to their friend for counsel, then turned their batteries on their parents to gain their consent to a new enterprise.

Attached to the house was about an acre of ground, three-fourths of which was old pasture grown to weeds and a tangle of briar bushes. By promising to work for a farmer during the coming vacation the boys arranged to have the field, which they cleared and made ready, plowed, harrowed, and marked in the most thorough fashion. They planted it with the best varieties of mid-season sweet corn. The farmer cultivated it, and the boys hoed it and kept it in fine condition.

The season was very dry, but they laid a hose so as to start a stream of water into the lines between the rows of corn; then with a good pump they filled the trenches they had dug and completely irrigated the entire field.

The crop was a great success. The boys picked and sold at retail prices to private customers 1,200 dozen ears of as fine corn as had been raised in that section. As it averaged 20 cents a dozen, it footed up to the very comfortable sum of \$240, with small ears and left-overs quite sufficient for the use of the family.

Two weeks from the first picking the stalks were

cut up and set up to cure for a cow that was really the object of their endeavor. The friend of the family selected the cow. She was a fine, fresh young Jersey and Alderney cross—a high-grade animal, good both for quality as well as quantity of milk and cream.

There was a small, well-built barn on the place, and here the cow was stabled. Cleanliness was the first, last, and intermediate law in and about the place. The boys had clothes expressly for barn wear, and white aprons with long sleeves to put on when milking. Such unusual attention to details attracted customers, until the demand went far ahead of the supply.

For the first six months the cow gave, on an average, 16 quarts a day, 14 of which were sold to persons who came for it, thereby saving all trouble and cost of delivery. Two quarts were kept for the family.

For the next four months the sales were 12 quarts a day. Feed for the cow cost \$1 a week besides hay and corn stalks.

The cow was bought late in July, and by the first of August the milk trade was well established. After 10 months' experience the boys made up a statement to show their father when he returned from a trip to Europe.

Credit.

Twelve hundred dozen corn at 20 cents a doz. \$240.00
Stalks 20.00
Milk, 184 days, 14 quarts at 8 cents a quart... 206.08
Milk, 120 days, 12 quarts at 8 cents a quart... 115.20

\$581.28

Debit.

One cow \$60; 1 ton hay, \$18; feed, \$40.....\$118.00

Profit, cash on hand.....\$463.28

Value of one cow..... 60.00

Total assets.....\$523.28

Although this statement of results does not include rent of land, cost of seed corn and allowance for labor, it shows the remarkable returns that energy and enthusiasm brought. Other boys might do the same.

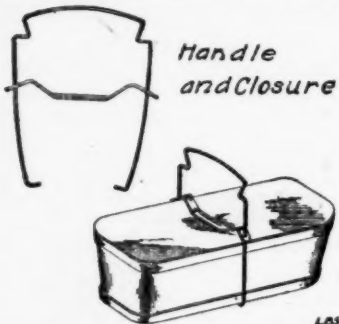
Recent Inventions of Interest to Agriculture

By C. J. Lynde.

THIS series of articles will appear in Colman's Rural World regularly throughout the fall and winter. Six inventions are here described and six different ones will be described in each issue that follows. Thus, the reader will be given six new ideas in farm mechanics twice a month. Keep the series for reference.

Carrier and Closure for Fruit Baskets.

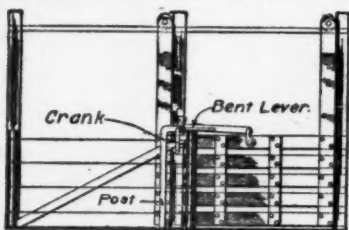
The wire carrier or bail of this device is made of a single piece of wire in the form of an inverted U and has its lower ends bent in to engage the bottom of the basket. Near the top,



the wire is bent in and out to form shoulders which prevent the metal strip or closure from pinching the fingers. The middle of the closure is flat but both ends are bowed and bent down to engage the sides of the cover. When it is desired to place the carrier on the basket, the closure is raised to the shoulders, the ends of the basket, the closure is raised to the shoulders, the ends of the carrier are forced outward and sprung under the basket, and then the closure ends are forced down against the cover. The edges of the holes in the closure grip the wire bail and hold the cover on securely.

Sliding Gate.

When a person, in a vehicle or on horseback, desires to open this gate he turns one of the cranks; this slides the gate open. After passing through, he closes the gate by turning the other crank. The gate is supported on grooved wheels which travel on an overhead rail. The operating device is a steel shaft which has a crank at each end and a bent lever or double crank in the middle. This shaft is at right angles to the gate and is supported on posts. We indicate one of the posts in the figure; it appears in the drawing to be near the gate but it is in reality about one horse's length away from it. Turning a crank moves the

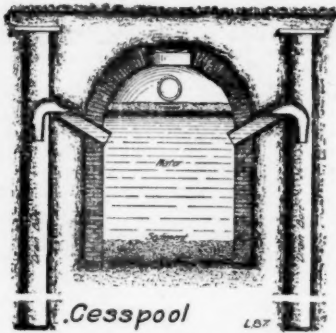


Sliding Gate

bent lever; this moves a straight lever; and this in turn moves the gate.

Cesspool.

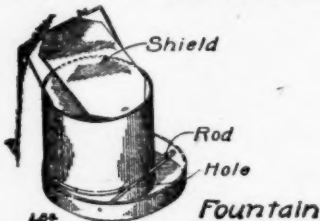
The new feature of this cesspool is the method used to carry off the water. It is discharged into drain bores which are simply deep holes drilled down to a gravelly or sandy layer of soil. The cesspool is made of brick, or like materials, arched over and is provided with a man-hole covered by about two feet of earth. It is connected with the drain bores by goose neck pipes which are so placed that the water drops down the center of the bore and thus does not cause the sides to cave in. It is claimed that the cesspool acts as a septic tank in that the sewage separates into three layers, sediment, wa-



ter, and a greasy scum. The bores carry off the water only. If a gravelly layer cannot be found, the bottom of the bore is fissured by a small charge of dynamite.

Poultry Drinking Fountains.

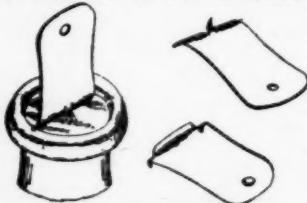
The advantage claimed for this fountain is that it can be made almost entirely of sheet metal and can therefore be made very cheaply. It consists of the usual parts, a reservoir and a pan. A groove which extends around the lower end of the reservoir engages a similar groove at the back of the pan and also a rod at the front. This supports the pan. A small hole, near the lower end of the reservoir, admits



air and allows the water to rise in the pan to this height. The metal shield above the reservoir prevents the fowls from roosting on the reservoir and from fouling the water in the pan.

Cap Remover.

This device is made of sheet metal and is used to remove the pasteboard

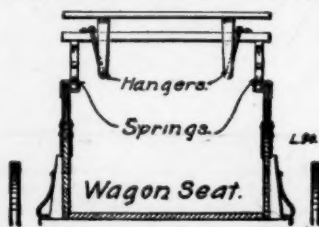


Cap Remover.

caps from milk bottles. Part of the lower end is bent in one direction to form a fulcrum; a small pointed part is bent in the opposite direction to engage the cap. The modified form, shown in the lower part of the figure, has two points at the sides and the central part bent in the opposite direction to form the fulcrum. It is claimed that these cap-removers lift the cap without material injury and that they can be made very cheaply.

Wagon Seat.

It is claimed that with this seat the sidewise movement of the wagon body is not transmitted to the driver. The seat is supported by hangers which in turn are supported by two transverse bars. These bars rest on two elliptical wagon seat springs of the usual



type. It is stated that the weight of the driver and of the seat tend to keep the seat steady, and that the side lash or sidewise movement of the bars is absorbed by the hangers.

SYSTEMATIC WORK KILLS QUACK GRASS.

Quack grass can be killed out completely without losing a crop, says A. C. Army, assistant agriculturist at the Minnesota College of Agriculture. To secure such a result, however, the crops grown must be such as to admit of a thorough clean-up of the fields every two or three years. Courage to do the work, a determination to win, and attention to detail make the outcome certain.

For the Small Spot.

For spots not more than three or four rods square, three plans may be followed:

1. Cut the quack grass as close to the ground as practicable, cover the spots and the ground two or three feet beyond them in all directions, with tarpaper, lapping the paper about four inches and weighting it down with stones or soil. Leave the paper on eight or ten weeks. This method is most effective when started from May 1 to August 1.

2. Keep the spots thoroughly cultivated or hoed up to the latter part of May, and then plant corn or late cabbage. Keep these plots clean of quack grass.

3. Apply sodium arsenite, 8 pounds dissolved in 20 gallons of water, to each square rod of infested soil. This will kill the quack grass and all other plants. This treatment leaves the soil sterile for some time afterward. Sodium arsenite is a deadly poison and the greatest care should be observed in its use.

For the Larger Area.

For larger areas a rotation must be used that gives chance for an exceedingly thorough clean-up often enough to keep the quack grass from recovering.

A four-year rotation of grain, clover, corn, and corn meets this demand. In following such a rotation, the area should be plowed as early as possible in the fall, five or six inches deep, and should be double-disked at once, lengthwise of the furrows. If the quack grass shows growth afterward the diskings should be continued through the fall. In the spring, diskings or cultivation should be continued often enough to keep the quack grass from showing green above the ground until corn-planting time. Usually the reploting of the field just before the planting of the corn should be resorted to. Corn should be checked and cultivated often enough to keep it clean. Hand work may be necessary to get all of the quack grass out of the hills. As soon as the corn crop is off in the fall, the land should be plowed and manured. In the spring again, diskings should be resorted to and should be kept up as during the previous year. In the third year grain and clover should be sown. In the fourth year the clover crop should be cut in the latter part of June, then the ground should be plowed immediately, three or four inches deep, and double-disked at once and often enough to keep the quack grass out until August 15. The ground should then be replowed five or six inches deep and the diskings continued through the fall. Corn should be planted the next year again.

A 40-acre field divided into four equal parts, two of which are in corn, one in grain, and the other in clover, can be handled in this way by one man with one team.

Quack grass cannot stand up against this kind of treatment.

COST OF SILO FILLING.

No definite cost can be given for silo filling as it depends on many variable factors, such as the distance from field to silo; weather conditions, it being more expensive during wet weather than clear weather; the efficiency of the machinery and of the men. The cost has been estimated as low as 40 cents, and as high as \$1 a ton. Seventy-five cents would probably be a fair average.

Use the drag to get roads into the best possible shape for winter. They may be bad enough at best, but proper work will help greatly.

Nuggets and Notions

In Agriculture
By "Observer."

THE government has a bulletin on hard clover seeds, the gist of which is that they are hard because they are hard and are not scratched or mashed up. But it is interesting reading if it does go nowhere. Alsike clover seeds have been known to lie dormant eight years and then sprout. Some inventor should work out trituration with coarse emery powder as a remedy. If like the garden pea the clovers had an enemy—or a friend rather—which bored a hole in its seed and left the germ uninjured—why then! But we cannot distribute our enemies.

Cross breeding has its advantages. It is easier to maintain the strains of pure blood at any balance or proportion desired. But it prevents the small breeders from developing any new varieties, because for many generations the new crosses are likely to throw back almost pure to one or the other parents. Anything which prevents improvement by the small breeders is to be avoided.

Few farmers estimate properly the amount of hay lost by the weathering of the outer surfaces of stacks. For this reason large ricks are more economical and the use of the hay knife is a saving.

When anybody asks you what is the matter with any animal, and you do not know, say "lack of vitality." It is almost as good as saying that the reason a certain thing was not accomplished was on account of "inefficiency." What's the use appearing idiotic when a few big words will make a Solomon of you? Get a pocketful of these and you can be an editor and answer correspondents.

The dasheen outfields potatoes almost tenfold but, while the dasheen is a great source of human food in moist, swampy southern lands, it yet has no market and is of no special value as a stock food.

Natal grass will often grow in the South where other grasses will not, but where these latter grow well, natal is of little comparative value.

"The chief trouble with sweet clover," says a southern editor, "is that stock do not eat it so well as other clovers." The chief trouble with it with this writer is that he could never get stock to eat it at all; but others undoubtedly have.

Hens display great individuality of tastes for feed. Some like corn better than wheat and some the reverse. It may be seen that a diversity of feed is best.

Keep young chicks in out of the heavy dews. They not only suffer from getting wet, but find earthworms out at this time and get the gape worm from them.

WINTER COVER CROPS.

Winter cover crops are valuable because they protect the soil from washing, prevent the soil from blowing away, prevent soluble plant food from being lost by leaching, furnish winter and early spring grazing and enrich the soil by adding vegetable matter and humus. The legumes also gather nitrogen from the air for the building up of the soil.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., of

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

Published semi-monthly at St. Louis, Mo., Required by the act of August 24, 1912. Editor, A. B. Cutting, 4419 Page Blvd.; business manager, August Frank, Washington Hotel; publisher, Colman's Rural World Publishing Co., 716 Lucas Ave. Owners: Nathan Frank, 4404 W. Pine Blvd.; August Frank, Washington Hotel. Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.

AUGUST FRANK, Bus. Mgr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1915.
[Seal] LAURA L. SUTTON,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
(My commission expires Nov. 30, 1915.)

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

A. B. CUTTING, Editor.

Founded by Hon. Norman J. Colman

Published by Colman's Rural World Publishing Co.

1915 OCTOBER 1915						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
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ST. LOUIS FAIR SMALL FOR FAIR ST. LOUIS.

Although successful in a general way and highly commendable in certain particulars, the newly organized St. Louis Agricultural Fair did not begin to do credit to the great city of St. Louis. While it was only the beginning of what is expected to be a permanent and constantly improved institution, it was disappointing in scope and in size for a city of 800,000 population with a great agricultural state behind it. Next year there should be not only some improvement but an advance of at least 100 per cent in extent, in equipment and in attractiveness. Instead of being improved gradually like a big country fair, it should be placed as quickly as possible on a par with any state fair or any big city fair elsewhere in America. And the people of St. Louis and of the whole Mississippi Valley, will support it with pride, with exhibits and with cash.

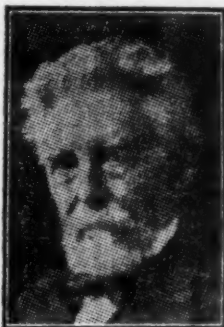
To approach perfection as near and as soon as possible, a closer-to-the-city location should be found, or at least easier and cheaper access to Maxwelton, permanent buildings must be provided, the prize list increased and the admission fee to the grounds reduced. Twenty-five cents is high enough for admission to an agricultural fair anywhere, and it would pay the management to issue books of six tickets at \$1.00 for the week. With a straight 50-cent admission the ordinary person will attend only once, if at all; a 25-cent fee would induce him to go two or three times. And one should not be compelled to pay two fares on the street railway to get to the grounds. If the head of the street railway company, who is also a member of the board of directors of the fair, cannot accept only one fare for the trip that week, it is a strong argument for establishing the fair within the city limits. And another unnecessary expense at the fair was the 25-cent charge for "parking" automobiles.

Permanent buildings, of course, are an absolute necessity for the success of a permanently held annual exhibition. These should be made substantial and reasonably attractive. A judging ring for breeding classes of horses and cattle should be provided that is level and large enough to accommodate all the classes that are to be judged at the same time, and with comfortable and sufficient adjacent seating capacity for spectators, preferably covered. A stand should be placed in this ring with table and chairs for judges, directors and the press.

The premium list should be increased to include classes for beef breeds of cattle and draft breeds of horses, some of the latter to be shown

Colman's Rural World was established in 1848 by Norman J. Colman, who later became the first United States Secretary of Agriculture. As a clarion of advanced agriculture this journal has attracted nation-wide support, and is today held in highest regard by thousands of intelligent and discriminating readers.

Colman's Rural World strives to bring the greatest good to the greatest number at all times. Each issue is replete with helpfulness and good cheer. It is read for profit and pleasure, and yields a satisfactory return to each individual subscriber. Our advertisers are rewarded with excellent results.



NORMAN J. COLMAN.
First U. S. Secretary of Agriculture.

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Colman's Rural World is published on the 5th and the 20th of every month at 718 Lucas Avenue. Contributed articles on pertinent subjects are invited. Photographs suitable for reproduction also will be welcomed. Address all communications to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 718 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Entered in the postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

in harness and others on the line. All exhibits of live stock should be well placed and labeled—all representatives of each individual breed stabled close together and over them the name of the breed placed conspicuously. Correct and prominent labeling should be carried out in all departments of the exhibition. Poultry and pigeons and many other exhibits were decidedly lacking in this particular at the recent fair. Products of farm, orchard and garden also should be named singly or in collections. Visitors should be able to know at a glance what they are looking at.

And furthermore, the people are entitled to know the names of exhibitors of live stock and what they are exhibiting. A complete catalogue of entries in horses, cattle, sheep and swine, sold on the grounds at a nominal charge of say, 10 cents, is one of the first steps toward a great fair. Besides giving the entries, the catalogue should tell the hour and place where each class of live stock is to be judged, and the schedule should be followed to the letter. In lieu of this, a bulletin board, perhaps two, placed in conspicuous places and announcing in large letters the events of the day with directions for finding them would be a boon to visitor and exhibitor alike.

To increase the educational value of the fair we would suggest also that contests be held in live stock judging for young men and boys, in apple packing, poultry plucking and butter-making, for boys and girls, professional and amateur. And to add to the amusements of the week there might be prizes offered for the best hauling teams of horses, in two classes, according to weight of team, say, above 3,000 pounds and under, for wood sawing competitions, etc. Also something in the way of amusement should be provided in front of the grandstand for the interest of the public while waiting between the racing events.

The chief aim of any fair should not be to get the most out of the people, but to give the people the most that is possible for their time and trouble and money, exhibitors and sightseers alike. The start made by the St. Louis Agricultural Fair can be greatly improved upon in this respect. Already the management has expressed its intention of making things hum next year. Here's hoping that within two or three years' time St. Louis will have a fair that will be without a superior in these United States.

One of the secrets of the large yields of crops in Germany is an intelligent use of fertilizers.

40 Years Ago 20 Years Ago

In Colman's Rural World

(Issue of Oct. 16, 1875.)

St. Louis barbers are said to use a lawn mower when they shave the cheek of a Chicago drummer.

A trade is conducted in Europe to the extent of some millions sterling per year, in converting potatoes into farina or potato flour. . . . Three tons of potatoes, at a cost of say \$45 (in United States), should make one ton of farina, of a value of \$100, leaving \$55 for wear, tear and profit.

(Issue of Oct. 23, 1875.)

A German agricultural paper has recently been started in New York City.

Flora Temple was the first trotter to beat 2:20. She is still living at the age of 30.

Vernon county, Missouri, this year raised 80,000 bushels of castor beans. They are grass-hopper proof.

(Issue of Oct. 17, 1895.)

Charlton Alexander, the Bourbon county (Ky.) breeder of beef cattle, sold Oct. 12, for export to England 600 head of Shorthorn beeves, averaging about 1,800 pounds. The total amount of the sale is between \$60,000 and \$70,000.

Tempted by the high price of cotton, the truck farmers of the South promise to go back to the old folly of "all cotton." This is the way with farmers the world over. High prices tempt them, and without more ado they abandon everything and go into one crop; then there is a smash, and "Oh, what a fall was that, my brethren."

(Issue of Oct. 24, 1895.)

Shipments of frozen mutton from Australia have been forbidden in Germany, much to the disappointment and loss of the Australian sheep men. Efforts will be put forth to have the restrictions removed.

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PERMANENT AGRICULTURE BASED ON LIVE STOCK.

Grain farming reduces the fertility of the soil. Stock farming increases it. Grain farming reduces the humus in the soil. Stock raising increases it. Grain farming spoils the mechanical condition of the soil. Stock farming improves it. Grain farming fosters weeds, plant diseases and insects while stock raising decreases them. Stock raising develops thrift—pay as you go. Grain farming develops the credit system. Grain farming brings on the mortgage. Stock raising pays it off. The labor for grain farming is expensive, while that for stock farming is cheaper in that it is engaged by the year. Grain raising is dependent on the season. Stock farming is quite independent of the season. Taking care of stock is splendid training for the boys and girls. People with the instinct for stock raising are and have been the dominant people of the world. Grain farming is a soil robber; hence it is only possible on a new soil and then only for a short time.

The aim of every grain farmer should be to gradually work into some phase of live stock farming. This results in rotation of crops and a home market for the grain and hay. In this way, as much grain can be grown on the farm as though it were all given to grain, as the yield will be larger due to increased soil fertility, fewer weeds, less plant disease, better mechanical condition of the soil, etc.

The only permanent agriculture is that which is based on live stock farming and permanent agriculture means profitable agriculture.

HAVE PLENTY OF MILK.

The first reason for having good milk cows on the farm comes from the fact that they provide the cheapest, best, and most wholesome food for the family. Their value is hard to estimate when we consider the amount saved on the bills. Their produce is a superior substitute for many foods necessarily purchased at high prices. In fact, there is no economic way of doing without plenty of good milk cows on the farm.

No European pine trees will be permitted to be imported into the United States from now on, a quarantine order to this effect having been signed by the secretary of agriculture. This action has been taken to save American pine trees from the pine-shoot moth, which has long done much damage in European forests. This pest has already become established in nurseries and parks in some states, but it is believed that by pruning and destroying the affected shoots the disease can be stamped out if no more infected nursery stock is imported into the country.

St. Louis Agricultural Fair

Revived With Bright Prospects for Permanency—Some of the Awards.

OVER 150,000 persons passed through the gates to attend the St. Louis Agricultural Fair during the week, October 4 to 9. With such support for its first year, the officials are planning to complete arrangements for the continuation of the organization on a permanent basis. It is hoped to find a location within the city limits where permanent buildings could be erected, a race track provided and the fair conducted annually with room for constant improvement and expansion.

The fair this year was as its name implied, primarily agricultural in purpose and in effect. While racing and other amusements added to the interest, the exhibits of live stock, farm, orchard and garden products and of farm machinery were the chief features.

In the agricultural tent, field crops were shown in great variety and high in quality. Scott county, Missouri, had an exceptionally fine display of corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, grasses of many kinds and other farm products, and won 30 ribbons. Among other things in this exhibit was a watermelon that weighed 75 pounds. New Madrid, Scott, Mississippi and Cape Girardeau counties also had good exhibits.

Horticultural products of all kinds tempted the palate and pleased the eye. The apples generally were highly colored, of good quality and of right marketable size for the varieties shown. Unfortunately there was little educational value in the display of commercial apples in bushel boxes. In this day of modern methods in packing and grading, these should have been models for others to follow, rather than the jumbled, untidy affairs that they were. There were some fine peaches, plums and pears there, but the grapes were inferior. Various schools had displays of garden products that were much admired.

The poultry show was a real good one, many of the birds shown being as perfect as one could see at any of the bigger poultry exhibitions held annually throughout the country. And there was a very fine display of pigeons, also. In both cases, however, greater interest and value would have resulted had the names of breeds and varieties been printed on placards over or on the coops.

Sheep and swine were shown in fair numbers and many individuals in both were bang-up good ones. In the dairy cattle department, there were some exceptionally fine animals. In all live stock, however, excepting the horses, there were not enough entries to make competition keen. Next year, classes should be provided also for the leading breeds of beef cattle.

The outstanding feature of the whole fair was the horse show. Saddle horses, carriage horses, coach horses, roadsters, army horses and ponies, to say nothing of the mules, were out according to schedule every day before the grand stand in fine fettle and grand style. From four-in-hands to tiny Shetlands on the line, they were constantly admired and applauded. And this feature could be made of still greater attractiveness if classes for the draft breeds, in harness and on the line, were included in the prize list next time.

Another feature that commanded constant attention, especially among the farmers, was the displays of farm machinery. Various makes of tractors were used in demonstrating how easy and efficient it is to plow and harrow and otherwise till the land with this kind of power. Of special interest was a one-man tractor that is steered with a pair of lines, like a horse. Another tractor and a road machine made and finished, out of sod, a model dirt highway.

Lack of space prevents the publication of the complete list of awards. Only those in live stock can be mentioned, and few of them, at that. Noth-

ing more than the grand champions in each section can be given.

Principal Horse Awards.

The \$3,000 divided stake for five-gaited saddle horses, including \$1,000 for championship, was keenly contested in all its classes. For the final decision 12 magnificent animals competed. To the surprise of nearly every person interested in the event, the judges proclaimed Easter Cloud the champion, over Astral King, who had previously won over Easter Cloud in the class for saddle stallions. The judges gave their reason in the statement that Astral King did not perform well, owing to the cold weather and high wind. Easter Cloud is owned by H. A. Greenwell, Lakeman, Mo.; Astral King, by Houchin & Anderson, Jefferson City. Sadie Macey, a mare, owned by Ball Bros., Versailles, Ky., was placed third, and Marshall Chief, Ira G. Sharp, Sharpsburg, Ill., fourth.

Longview Farm, Lees Summit, Mo., captured the first four prizes in the \$500 saddle colt stake with Belle's Dare, Palmer Dare, Best's Frolic and Major's Aurelia, in order.

The \$500 roadster stake was one of the most interesting events of the week with its 11 entries. First went to Tommy Doyle, Geo. J. Peake, Winchester, Ill.; 2nd, Hastings Girl, Houchin & Anderson; 3rd, Robert C. Peake.

The \$500 fine harness stake was won by Sunflower, P. W. Ray; 2nd, Bohemian Astress, Ray; 3rd, Marshall Chief, Sharp.

The champion harness horse was Lady Melbourne Ursula, shown by Adolphus Bush III, St. Louis, and the champion harness pair, Sporting Extra and Nala Maid, Houchins & Anderson.

In mules, there was only one exhibitor—Ira C. Sharp, Sharpsburg, Ill. Competent judges pronounced his entries to be the best lot of mules in the world.

Champion Dairy Cattle.

Jerseys—Grand champion bull, Majesty's Oxford Eminent, R. Y. Gibson, Jacksonville, Ill.; grand champion female, Golden Bar's Carriole, Charles Busch, Eureka, Mo.

Guernseys—Gr. ch. bull, Moss Rose Sequel of the Barrets, Wilco Farms Dairy, Willisville, Ill.; female, Ichen Mignotte, Wilco Farms.

Awards in other breeds of dairy cattle and in sheep and swine will be published in next issue.

GRAND CHAMPION LIVE STOCK AT MISSOURI STATE FAIR.

At the Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, live stock of all kinds were out in large numbers and strong on quality. There were 1,689 entries in all the breeds represented. Only the champions in some of the classes or breeds can be mentioned here.

Astral King repeated his victories at Iowa, Kentucky and Illinois by winning the championship for five-gaited saddle horses. He is owned by Houchin & Anderson, Jefferson City, Mo.

The champion Percheron stallion was Astrakan exhibited by Otto Bros., Kirksville, Mo., and the champion mare, Dorothy, shown by P. G. McCully & Son, Princeton, Mo. And McCully had both the champion stallion and champion mare, in Percheron specials. Smith Bros., Beaman, Mo., had the champion stallion, Missouri bred, and McCully, the champion mare.

In French draft horses J. H. & H. A. Rotermund, Lincoln, Mo., had the champion stallion, and McCully, the champion mare.

The champion Belgian stallion was Belvidere, shown by Crawford & Griffin, Newton, Iowa.

Clydesdales were shown by only one exhibitor, F. L. Grosby, Mexico, Mo. Champion ribbons were placed on the stallion, Gallant Sturdy, and the mare, Lady Gallant.

The champion mule was exhibited by M. M. Marshall, Moberly, Mo. The

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best jack, any age, was shown by L. W. Hoyt, Barry, Ill.

Beef Cattle.

In Shorthorn cattle, Weaver & Garden, Wapello, Iowa, captured the championship on their bull Sultan's Last. J. A. Kilgour, Sterling, Ill., had the champion cow, Bonnie Bell 14th.

Herefords—Bull, Repeater 7th, O. Harris & Sons, Harris, Mo.; cow, Virlian Donald, J. M. Curtice, Kansas City, Mo.

Aberdeen Angus—Bull, Evereux of Harviestoun, C. D. & E. D. Caldwell, Burlington Junction, Mo.; cow, Pride Petite, Caldwell.

Galloways—Bull, Choice Master, H. & G. Croft, Bluff City, Kan.; cow, Esle M. 2nd, a yearling heifer, Croft.

Dairy Cattle.

Holsteins—Bull, Sir Jewell Parthena Doode, Elliott Bros., Woodward, Iowa; cow, Nevada Laura De Kol Ormsby, Elliott Bros.

Jerseys—Bull, Queen's Raleigh, Longview Farm, Lee's Summit, Mo.; Agatha's Maiden Fern, F. J. Bannister, Kansas City, Mo.

Sheep.

Shropshires—Ram, H. D. Eddingfield, Mount Pleasant, Iowa; ewe, A. W. Arnold. Missouri classes—Ram, Williams & Noel Bros., La Belle, Mo.; ewe, Williams & Noel.

Oxfords—Ram and ewe, Eddinfield. Hampshires—Ram and ewe, Arnold. Missouri classes—Ram and ewe, Sherwood Bros., Shelbyville, Mo.

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Dorsets—Ram and ewe, H. H. Cherry, Xenia, Ohio.

Delaine Merinos—Ram and ewe, F. W. Cook, West Mansfield, Ohio.

Ramboulette—Ram and ewe, Cook.

HORSE BREEDING AND RAISING

BREEDING FOR PROFIT—DRAFT HORSES VS. LIGHT HORSES.

Editor, Rural World:—Why does Dr. C. W. McCampbell single out the draft horse as the profitable horse to breed? (See Rural World, Oct. 5, page 8.) On page 15 of the same issue we find an advertisement, "Standard bred and registered mares for sale, at low prices." The doctor says draft horses must be six years old to sell. Belle of St. Louis, by Mondorf, a colt bred on the Colman farm and sold at Ft. Smith, Arkansas, was foaled in 1903. I do not know how long she had been breeding, but at six years of age, she lost her colt.

Mares under such conditions if not carefully handled, of any breed, frequently lose flesh and spirit. Belle of St. Louis was no exception. The superintendent took her to the barn from the other mares in the pasture. The change made such a difference with the mare that he began exercising her on the track. She was bred to trot, but was put to breeding. Without consulting the proprietor, the superintendent entered her in the races. She made three starts in July and finished in two of them, in 4th place. On the last day of July she won at Streator, Ill., a \$400 purse, in 2:24 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:21 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:21 $\frac{1}{4}$, netting \$160 above entrance fees, and would easily have sold for \$1,000 or more. It is doubtful if there was one of the brood mares on the Colman farm, at the time considered better bred than Belle of St. Louis, nor one less likely to prove a winner. Yet the farm has nothing but trotters to sell, or do the farm work and is turning in a net profit of more than \$4,000 per annum.

We shall take Dr. C. W. McCampbell's figures. A two-year-old stallion of the draft breed will cost approximately \$100. The Colman Stock Farm bred one of their mares to a son of Monitor, because she did not have the blood of Monitor, sire of the colt, and the controlling type on the farm, and got Belle of St. Louis (6), 2:21 $\frac{1}{4}$, 4th heat in a race, with seven starters.

"Mares in foal to Baron Reaper, 2:09 $\frac{1}{4}$, at low prices." Only last April, 81 short yearlings sold in New York, (not one of them better bred than any mare's colt for 1916 by Baron Reaper) for an average of \$250. Three weeks leading by a running horse is all the preparation they will need. This will cost less than \$25.

Buy a young mare, in foal to Baron Reaper, 2:09 $\frac{1}{4}$. Train the colt to lead, sell it and put \$225 in the bank. Train his mother, without waiting for her to

lose a colt, and sell her for enough to start to breeding draft horses, as per the schedule plan; or, if she does not prove a Belle of St. Louis, she will make you more money raising mules than the best pair of draft mares in Kansas at \$100 for two-year-olds. Old Tackey, 2:26, was not bred until she was 13 years of age, when she was bred for the first time, yet has three in the 2:30 list, one produced when she was 22 years of age—a son, sire of 103 2:30 or better trotters, his sister, the dam of a 2:20 pacer, the son never harnessed and the daughter never trained. One daughter with a record of 2:20 $\frac{1}{4}$ was one of the best race mares of her days and the dam of a trotting son with a record better than 2:25.

If you believe with the doctor that there is money in breeding draft horses from \$100 sires, don't waste any time, get your pointers from him. Learn from him that they must be six years old to sell and from the Indiana and Ohio Live Stock Ins. Co., that the average life of a draft horse is less than 12 years. Then figure out the probable profit at \$100 per colt, less two years feed, in six years, allowing the mare fails to breed every third year. Your example should be worth millions to the country—in keeping others from following it.

Don't fail to assist Prof. Trowbridge in getting his pet scheme of a state stallion registry for Missouri. It will surely stop our sending any more trotting horses to Austria and Russia at \$5,000 for Royal Reaper to \$40,000 for Willy, 2:05 $\frac{1}{4}$, and Billy Burk, 2:03 $\frac{1}{4}$. Italy might want another Prince Herschel.

None of the warring countries will want draft horses or mares at more than tramway or plug prices. You will see saddle horses and Standard-bred horses and mares and mules from Standard-bred animals and their grades, higher than they were ever sold before.—L. E. Clement, Pierce City, Mo.

VOLGA WINS FUTURITY.

On October 6, Volga, the Pastime Stable's Peter the Great-Nervolo Belle filly, won the Kentucky Futurity for two-year-old trotters, the chief attraction of the Grand Circuit meeting at Lexington, Ky., in straight heats, and set a new world's record for two-year-old fillies for two heats.

She trotted the first mile in 2:07 $\frac{1}{4}$, which equaled the world's record for two-year-old fillies made by Native Belle in 1909, and finished the second round in 2:09 $\frac{1}{4}$. Volga was closely followed in each heat by Walnut Tree, but had no difficulty in winning either.

ABOUT TROTTERS AND PACERS.

The only mare to as yet produce two trotters inside the 2:05 list is Nettie King, (4) 2:20 $\frac{1}{4}$, these performers being The Abbott, 2:03 $\frac{1}{4}$, the world's record when made, and Bonington, 2:04 $\frac{1}{4}$, record made in a race. In addition Nettie King is the greatest producer of extreme trotting speed as five of her progeny have records averaging 2:07 7-20. And in addition she produced a 2:04 pacer. Naturally the blood of this great speed producer will be eagerly sought after for breeding stock.

The Pittsburg horseman, J. R. McCune, drove the trotters, Ross B., 2:04 $\frac{1}{4}$, and Brighton B., 2:05 $\frac{1}{4}$, a mile to wagon in 2:06 $\frac{1}{2}$ at the Brunots Island track matinee on Sept. 25. This is a new world's record for a pole team, the former record of 2:07 $\frac{1}{4}$ being held by The Monk and Equity.

Captain David Shaw of Cleveland, had the pleasure of lowering the world's record for trotting stallions to wagon when he drove the five-year-old Peter Mac, son of Peter the Great and Lillian, on Sept. 25 in 2:05 $\frac{1}{4}$, over the North Randall track. John A. McKerron in 1900, stepped a mile in 2:10. Later at Lexington, Ky., on Oct. 6, Captain Shaw drove Peter Mac a mile in 2:03 $\frac{1}{4}$.

High-class draft horses are in greater demand and will sell at greater profit than other classes of farm live stock.—Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Kansas Agricultural College.

CATTLE FOR BEEF AND FOR MILK

INFLUENCE OF AN EXPORT TRADE ON CATTLE BUSINESS.

An admitted authority said at a big public function in England not so long ago that it was the export trade which was responsible for the maintenance of the quality of Shorthorns in the United Kingdom. Said he: "Without the continued inquiry from North and South America, and spasmodically from other countries, for our best British bulls, we would never have been able to supply such tremendous numbers of big-class animals annually. It seems to be true in the cattle business, as in some lines of commerce, that the greater the demand for a high-class article, the more general will be the production of the article suited to the demand created. Had we been forced to depend on the domestic demand alone, not one in ten of the really good bulls sold in recent years would have been produced."

Year after year the foreign buyers seem to drain the tight little isle of its best young Shorthorn bulls, and yet each succeeding spring the supply is as good as, or better, than the one just previously absorbed. It is the steadiness of a demand that insures a constant supply, according to the political economists.

None of the warring countries will ers should transfer their trade to this country, there is no doubt that we would not only be able to supply as good bulls as the British do, but in far larger numbers. We have the foundation stock. All we need is the demand to bring forth a supply of high-class bulls equal to any demands that may be made.—American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

FOR GARGET TREAT INFLAMED UDDERS PROMPTLY.

"Garget makes an appearance every once in a while in cows which apparently are in perfect health," said F. B. Hadley of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. "The milk in severe cases," he continued, "is either stringy or otherwise altered in character when drawn and collects a yellowish colored sediment on standing. In less pronounced cases there may be little visible change in the milk, but an examination would reveal a large number of germs."

"Noninfectious garget is caused by bruises or other injuries, or by a sudden congestion of blood in the udder as frequently occurs in heavy milkers and in heifers at first calving. Affected animals usually make a complete recovery if given one and a half pounds of Epsom salts and their feed is restricted to that of a succulent nature."

"The cause of infectious garget is a germ or germs. When many of them are present in the udder not only is the milk changed, as mentioned above, but the udder itself becomes hot and sensitive to the touch."

"The importance of the infectious form of garget rests in the fact that it is usually not easily cured and has a tendency to recur. Furthermore, the disease is easily conveyed to healthy cows through the medium of the milk-er's hands or contaminated material of any kind, unless precautions are taken to avoid the transfer of the germs."

"Temporary relief may be given by bathing the udder with hot water for one-half hour each morning and evening. After thoroughly drying the surface of the udder warm cottonseed oil should be rubbed in with the palm of the hand."

"A complete cure is possible in most cases only by drying the cow off at once so that her system may be free to fight the disease-producing germs that are present in the udder."

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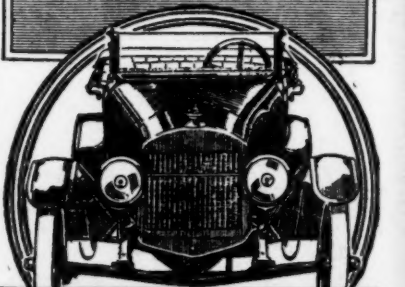
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HOLSTEINS.
10 heifers and 2 bulls practically pure Hol-
stein, but not registered, 4 to 6 weeks old, all
beautifully marked and bred up for milk and
butter production. Will sell one or all at \$20
each, and crate them for shipment anywhere.
EDGEWOOD FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

POLAND CHINAS Big-Type Spring Boars & Glits,
yearling Boars, fall Pigs and Ang-
us Cattle. J. P. Vissering, Box 9,
Alton, Ill.

WANTED—To hear direct from owner of
farm or unimproved land for sale. Write
today for our plan. **AMERICAN LAND BUL-
LETIN, Baldwin, Wisconsin.**

Yes! It's Free



**This \$750 Overland
Will Be Given Away!**

YES! We are going to give away this fine big 1916 Model Overland Automobile Free. It is fully equipped with top, electric self starter and lights, speedometer, horn, etc., and will be sent to some industrious person **Free of Charge.** All you will have to do to earn this fine automobile is to take subscriptions to my popular farm and home magazine. Each subscription will count so many points and if you have the most points December 18, the automobile is yours free of cost. Isn't that an easy way to get an auto?

**I Have Given Away
Thirty-Nine Automobiles**

During the past few years I have given away thirty-nine automobiles, many motorcycles and numbers of other prizes in our popular prize offering. I will send you the names and addresses of these winners and you can write them if you wish. One of our recent contests was won by a little boy at Nolan, Tex., named R. F. Oakley. He is only twelve years old and earned a Studebaker Automobile. You can do as well. Write your name and address on the coupon below and mail it to me today. It won't cost you a cent and I will tell you all about our free offer.

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820 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kansas.



"Overland 30"
ENTRY COUPON

W. W. RHOADS, Mgr.,
820 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kansas.
Dear Sir—Please send me full particulars of your free automobile offer. This does not obligate me in any way.

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R.F.D..... Bx.....

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Make Big Money During Spare Time
Something Different, bigger, more liberal
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FREE clothes and cash besides. We don't
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An Extra Present with every order. Not
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CREAM OF THE DAIRY NEWS

PAPER CONTAINER SAVES WASH- ING OF BOTTLES.

Few people realize how much wood fiber containers are being used in the dairy world. For several years one-time service containers have been made by manufacturers and successfully used in certain branches of dairying. The paper carton or cup are now quite the common package for ice cream, cheese and butter.

H. F. Weiss, director of the United States Forest Products Laboratory is of the opinion that a suitable and low priced paper milk container will soon be put on the market. He accounts for the limited use of paper bottles in the past on the basis of cost and the natural prejudice which the average housewife has against any milk container which is not of glass or earthenware.

Observation has convinced him that the paper bottle would be a great boon to dairymen because of the large percentage of breakage and loss that occurs with the use of the glass bottles. Most of us, however, have the mistaken idea that unless the cream line can be seen there is little or no cream and hence it can be seen where in the glass bottle has, at least, one advantage over the paper container. Mr. Weiss predicts that as soon as semi-transparent bottles can be produced at a moderate cost to the dairymen paper containers will be more popular.

COW GIVES NINE QUARTS DAILY FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.

Fifteen years ago an assistant in the dairy department of the University of Missouri began to keep a record of the milk and butter production of a small Jersey cow. This assistant has gone and others have come and gone, but the Jersey cow is still on the job. In the 15 years she has produced 108,968 pounds of milk and 5,000 pounds of butter fat, or 5,833 pounds of butter. Her best year's record was 13,322 pounds of milk and 730 pounds of butter.

During the 15 years this cow, Grace Briggs, has given birth to 12 calves. Her last calf sold for \$300, and the average for the 12 is about \$200. About \$2,400 was obtained from the sale of all the calves. Figuring the entire milk production for 15 years at 8 cents a quart, the total would be \$4,358.72. The approximate cost of keeping her was \$50 a year, or a total of \$750.

The average daily production of milk for the 15 years was a little more than nine quarts a day. During her best year she produced a little more than 18 quarts a day.

If the butter was sold instead of the milk, at the price of 35 cents a pound, the total for the butter production from Grace Briggs would be \$2,041.55.

A cow is at her best when she is from five to eight years old.

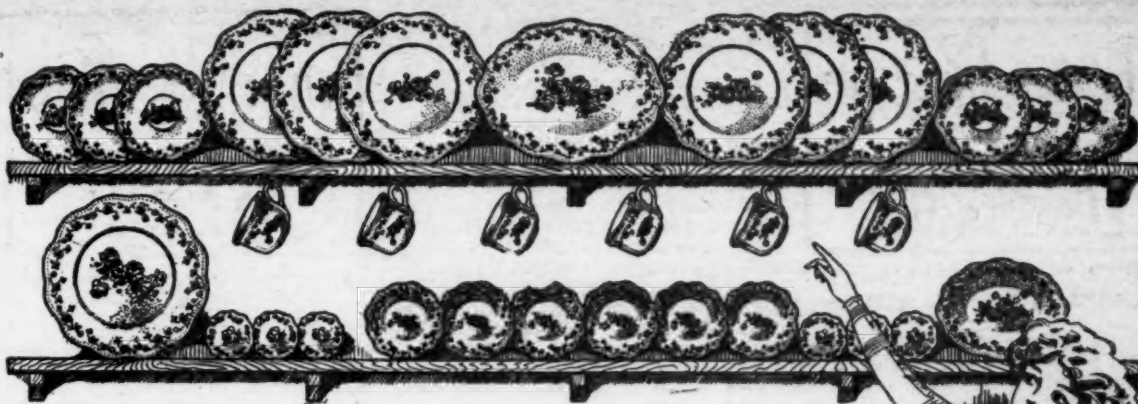
Regardless of the season of the year, milk should be kept cold until used.

There seems to be no limit to the cow's productiveness; at least it has not yet been reached. Any dairyman is liable to have a jewel in his herd.

The dairyman who doesn't keep records and test his cows for butterfat may well be compared to a merchant who sells his goods on credit yet does not set down in writing any of the credit accounts. Test, don't guess.

Be sure the separator is kept clean. Cream is too valuable to have it injured in quality by the separator. Wash the bowl after each separation.

The man who learns to pick a future big producer from the calf lot is lucky. He is the man who will be able to build up his dairy herd along right lines at small expense.



FREE

33 PIECE DINNER SET AND 41 EXTRA PRESENTS

74 ARTICLES ABSOLUTELY FREE



Every Reader

of this wonderful offer, man, woman, boy or girl can get one of these sets. We have already given away nearly 25,000 sets since we started our dish offer, and although we have to pay more for our dishes now on account of the war in Europe our great popular offer remains the same. Don't let this opportunity pass or you will regret it when it is too late. Now is the time.

Description

This magnificent 33-piece dinner set is the product of one of the finest and largest potteries in the world, the old rose and gold leaf design having become famous in aristocratic homes.

In the center of each piece there is a cluster of roses depicted in their natural colors and surrounded by the brilliant green foliage so that almost the only thing missing is the fragrance. The rich gold leaf border on the edge of each dish adds greatly to the beauty of the old roses, and makes this a valuable and beautiful dinner set.

World Renowned

Each dish bears the genuine stamp and TRADE MARK of the great world-renowned Owen China Company of Milnerva, Ohio. This stamp guarantees the high superior quality of this set of dishes, guarantees them absolutely. It proves to you that this is the original Owen china-ware. Oh, if you were only able to see the dishes themselves, the rich deep red of the old roses, which is burned into the ware itself so deep that it won't wear off, no matter how much or how long you use the dishes.

Each set is complete and comes nicely packed in a neat box and is shipped to you by express. We will guarantee, no matter how many dishes you may have that you will prize this set above all others that you may possess.

Thousands Write Us Like This

BETTER THAN SHE EXPECTED.

The 33-piece dinner set has been received O. K. It is the prettiest dinner set I ever saw—it is just grand. All of my neighbors who have seen the dinner set want to get a set just like mine.—S. E. McKelthen, Cameron, N. C.

WIFE TOO ELATED TO WRITE.

Little Travis (my wife) is too much elated over her dishes just received from you to write, so I write for her. They are far more beautiful and much better ware than she expected. Please accept our thanks for same.—Kelsie Travis, Hardin, Kentucky.

ALL O. K.

I received my dishes, post cards and extra surprise all O. K., and they are simply fine.—Meta Belter, Wheatley, Ark. There is hardly a reader of this wonderful offer who cannot secure one of these beautiful 33-piece dinner sets and secure it within a few days after sending name for instructions.

Big Free Offer

41 Extra Articles FREE

The 33-piece dinner set is not all you get by any means. The truth of the matter is there is so much to tell about this big new gift plan of ours that we cannot get it all in this space. It is full of SURPRISES and DELIGHTS for those of our friends who are willing to lend us a helping hand at spare times.

A Surprise

The very first letter you get from us will surprise you before you open it. It will also delight you by telling all about the big collection of rare and beautiful post cards which we want to give you in addition to the dishes.

Another Surprise

And still, THAT is not all. One of the prettiest surprises of all is kept a secret until the day you get the dishes and find a pretty present that you knew nothing about. Isn't this a fascinating idea? And what makes it even more interesting is that we have something nice for everyone of your friends and neighbors, too. We'll tell you ALL about it as soon as we receive the coupon with your name on it.

JUST SEND YOUR NAME

The coupon starts the whole thing. Just send me your name and address. I don't ask you to send any postage or anything else—just the coupon. So hurry up and send it in.

When you get the beautiful dishes, 40 post cards, and the extra surprise premium you will say, "How can you afford to give such beautiful premiums for such little work?" Never mind now HOW I am able to give these valuable gifts, on such a very, very easy plan, the fact remains that I DO give them only to my friends who are willing to lend me a helping hand during their spare time.

SIGN THE COUPON—IT STARTS EVERYTHING.

Send No Money

Colman's Rural World,

St. Louis, Mo.

I want to get a 33-piece dinner set and the 41 extra gifts. Send me the big sample needlecage, and tell me all about your big offer.

Name

P. O.

R. F. D. State

Fill out the coupon below and send it in to us and we will send you a sample of our famous needlecage, containing an assortment of 115 needles for every purpose, including bodkin, darners, etc.

When you get the sample needlecage we want you to show it to 15 of your friends and neighbors, and tell them about a very special offer whereby each person you see can get a needlecage just like yours, free.

As soon as we get the coupon below with your name and address on it we will lay aside one of these handsome sets of dishes, and the 41 extra articles, and send you the big sample needlecage, together with full instructions, and everything necessary to make the little work easy for you, so that as soon as you finish your work we can send you the 33-piece dinner set and the 41 Extra Articles by express without a minute's delay. An offer could not be more liberal or more fair and we know you will be delighted.

I also include with each set of dishes my special plan for paying all express charges on the dishes. My whole plan is so simple you can't fail to earn a set of these dishes if you will only make up your mind to do so.

POULTRY RAISING FOR FUN & PROFIT

SQUAB RAISING—FEEDING PIGEONS ON A SMALL SCALE.

A good mixture of staple grains for feeding pigeons on a small scale may be made of equal parts by weight of cracked corn, hard red wheat, kafir corn, and Canada peas, with a small quantity (10 per cent) of hemp and millet seed added during the molting period. Other grains which may be substituted for or added to these are peanuts, oats or hulled oats, buckwheat, Egyptian corn, barley, cowpeas, and milo maize, while a small quantity of stale bread, rice, millet, canary, vetch, and sunflower seed may be fed for variety. Canada peas are expensive, but seem to be essential to the best results, especially during the breeding season, and apparently take the place of green feed to some extent. Peanuts are being used to some extent in place of Canada peas. Green feed, such as cut clover, alfalfa and grass, lettuce, and plantain leaves may be fed to advantage, but is not absolutely essential.

A variety of good, hard grains is essential to success, and grains which are in poor condition should not be fed. Old grains which are hard are better than new soft grains, especially for pigeons with squabs. Red wheat is considered better than white wheat by many pigeon breeders. Good wheat screenings are often fed with success, as they usually contain a variety of seeds. Various stimulating seeds, such as lentils and vetch, are sometimes fed as a tonic to breeding birds during the molting period.

How to Feed the Grain.

The grain may be fed on the floor of the pen, in troughs, as kept before the birds in hoppers. It is not generally considered advisable to feed the grain on the ground, especially on heavy soil where it may get wet and moldy. Unless the floor is kept clean it is better to feed the grain in troughs than on the floor. The troughs should be made so that the pigeons will not roost on them and soil the feed with their droppings. Hoppers are used with good success, but may attract rats in some pigeon houses. They should be fitted with wires or nails about two inches apart so that the pigeons can not waste the feed by throwing it out onto the floor. If the grain is not fed in hoppers the pigeons should be fed twice daily, in the morning and in the afternoon, at regular

hours, giving from one and a half to two quarts of grain at each meal to 20 pairs of pigeons and adding an extra pint if the pigeons have many squabs. The feeder must regulate the quantity of grain according to the appetite of the birds, giving them all they will clean up in one to two hours. The cost of feeding a pair of pigeons varies from \$1 to \$1.50 a year at the present price of grains (1914). Reports from a number of pigeon farms give an average cost of \$1.32.

Accessories.

Clear drinking water, grit, broken oyster shell, and charcoal should be kept before the pigeons all the time. Salt is fed to pigeons in various forms, and a supply of this material is generally considered essential. Pigeons not accustomed to eating fine salt are apt to eat too much if given a large quantity at one time, although fine salt is used with good success by many careful feeders. Salt may be fed in a lump form, such as rock salt or as fine salt moistened and baked into a hard lump, without danger of the pigeons eating too much. Salt may also be fed mixed with grit, charcoal and oyster shell.

Pans of water should be provided daily except during winter and placed in the yards or flyways. These bath pans are usually filled in the morning and emptied about noon. They should be used only about twice a week during the winter, but should then be kept on the floor of the house.

As squabs are reared and fed by both of the parent birds on a thick, creamy mixture called pigeon milk, produced in the crop of the pigeons, it is essential that pigeons rearing squabs have a plentiful supply of grain to insure rapid growth of the young. Pigeons usually feed the squabs shortly after they themselves are fed and should not be disturbed at that time, thus making it advisable to water them before they are fed. Care should always be taken not to frighten or disturb pigeons or squabs any more than is absolutely necessary.

MONEY IN PICKING OUT BREEDERS NOW.

Money is to be made by the selection at this time of foundation poultry stock for next year, says N. E. Chapman, of the Agricultural extension division, University of Minnesota. Success with poultry depends upon breeders, and this is the time when breeders should be selected. Mr. Chapman lays down several rules that have been worked out by practical poultrymen. They are as follows:

Breeders should be mature, vigorous, healthy, good layers, and as good specimens of their breeds as can be selected.

Two-year-old hens should be used rather than pullets.

Hens that are often off feed, dumpy, subject to colds, or have been through some infectious disease should not be used as breeders, but hens that are alert, active, happy and good feeders.

Breeders should have all the marks of high producers: Short strong beak; rather narrow head; big bright eyes; soft prominent comb, ear lobes, and wattles of bright color; medium neck with full hackle; V-shaped body from top, side, and rear; long, broad back; deep body; close feathers; tail carried rather high; with legs rather short and well-spread, giving large space between the pelvic bones. Hens that are not often broody, and that moult latest in the season are the best layers, and in yellow leg varieties, those that lose the color from their shanks.

One should have a supply of leg bands and mark the most promising of his flock from time to time, and then he should keep selecting until the choicest ones are known and banded. These, mated with male birds from high-producing mothers of some standard breed, will result in a profitable flock for city lot or farm.

Guineas are now coming in strong demand at the big markets. For years young guineas have masqueraded under the name of "quail" when they reached the cafe tables. Now they are appreciated on their own merits and the trade demand for them is increasingly strong.

IN THE ORCHARD AND THE GARDEN

GARDEN WORK FOR LATE OCTOBER.

Begin to clean up the garden and store away root crops. It is a good practice to cut the asparagus tops as soon as hard frosts have completely stopped their growth. Gather them into heaps and when dry enough set on fire. This will destroy many of the seed which would otherwise give rise to a considerable crop of volunteer plants and destroy spores of rust and materials in which asparagus beetles would hibernate.

As freezing weather approaches the beets and carrots should be dug and buried in pits on well drained soil. Parsnips and salsify may be dug and pitted and allowed to freeze in storage or they may be left in the ground until spring. Frosts will not injure celery in its green condition when well banked, but severe freezing will damage it. Clean up bean poles, tomato stakes and such materials and store away in good condition for use next season.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN NOTES.

Asters are improved in most localities by the application of lime to the soil.

Do not put ungraded fruit or vegetables on the market. It pays better to grade. Try it.

Squash should be carefully handled in hauling, and placed one layer deep on wooden racks in a warm, well-ventilated storage house.

Among desirable medium-priced tulips for outdoor planting are Artus, Cottage Maid, Kaiser Kroon, La Reine, and Chrysolora.

Zinnias are coming more and more into use. The improved sorts are excellent in beds, and many of them make good bouquet material.

A few flowers of a kind, grouped loosely in a vase, make a much prettier bouquet than a large number crowded together. Do not put too many colors together; the effect is better with only one or two.

County and state fairs are fast getting away from the idea that large-sized vegetables or fruits should be awarded prizes. Quality, evenness, appearance, and use are the factors that should influence premium awards.

Have you noticed the bright fruit on the different viburnum bushes, such as the black haw, highbush cranberry, and Viburnum lantana? The viburnums are worth growing for their autumn fruit and coloring.

Proper grading is necessary in order to get the best prices from many crops. This is especially true of apples and other products that sell on appearance. A few poor apples in a lot will lower the selling price to that of the poor apples. Better sell No. 1 and No. 2 stock in well graded packages.

Has any preparation been made to keep birds about the place this winter? Birds should be fed when there is heavy snow or at other times when food is scarce. There is a good old Scandinavian custom, which might be followed here with pleasure and profit, of putting a sheaf of wheat out occasionally during the winter to feed the birds. Try it. The fun of watching the birds will pay for the trouble.

A well-planned front yard gives a cozy appearance to the home.

Bulbs for spring blooming, such as crocus, narcissus, hyacinth, daffodil, and tulip, may be planted now.

Seed of scarlet sage, vinca, and many other flowering plants may be gathered at this time and saved for next spring's planting.

As we think of the thousands of children now in school, let us consider making the school grounds more attractive. A little time and labor contributed in this direction will give much

ART EVANS PIANOS and Players at Wholesale!



30
Days
Free
Trial

Direct from my factory to you. To introduce our Profit-Sharing Plan, we offer one in each locality at the rock-bottom, wholesale price—putting

\$200 In Your Pocket

Artistic design, exclusive features, scientifically built, producing wonderful tonal effects—the Acme of Perfection.

UNLIMITED GUARANTEE backed by Three Million Capital. **FREIGHT CHARGES ALLOWED.** Easy payments—no interest—no extra.

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Cash for Your Time **Make \$10.00 a Day** **Send a Postal**

Write for biggest offer ever made. A fortune in it! We start you in a wonderful business that pays over 150% profit. No experience needed. Make money on our capital. Earn \$5.00 to \$10.00 a day.

NEW EASY WAY TO MAKE MONEY

Our Toilet Combinations fastest sellers going.

Stark made \$148 the first week. Bell cleaned up \$85 in four days. Must have 100 more men and women agents quick.

Sample Case FREE

Don't wait a minute. Christmas rush starting. Spend no money. Send out postal.

PIERCE COMPANY Dept. 471, Chicago, Ill.

Made-to-Measure Express Prepaid \$2.75

Pants cut in the latest style. Made-to-your individual measure. Fit, workmanship and wear guaranteed.

No Extra Charge for peg tops, no matter how extreme you order them.

Agents: A good live hustler in every town to take orders for our celebrated made-to-measure clothes. Samples of all latest materials free.

We Pay Big Money to our agents everywhere. Turn your spare time into cash by taking orders for our stylish clothes. Write today for beautiful FREE outfit.

THE PROGRESS TAILORING CO. Dept. 135 Chicago, Ill.

SCHOOL BOX FREE

with Fountain Pen, Pencil, Knife, Penholder, Eraser, for selling 12 pkgs. Blotting at 10 cts. each. Write

BLUINE MFG. CO., 846 Mill Street, CONCORD JCT., MASS.

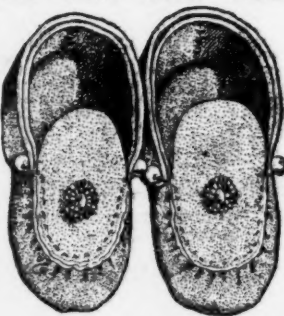
Vanity Case FREE

Made of rich German silver, with fancy flower border. Has good mirror and powder puff compartment, places for quarters, dimes and nickels, also strong catch that will hold cards and bills, 10-inch chain. Given free to anyone for selling 20 large art and religious pictures at 10c each. We trust you with pictures until sold and give you 40 beautiful postcards as an extra gift for promptness. Send your name today.

People's Supply Co. Dept. R.W. 716 Lucas Ave., St. Louis

pleasure and happiness to the children and reflect creditably on the surrounding community.

FINE FOR THE DOLLY



Indian Souvenir Moccasins

Made of brown suede leather in exact imitation of the genuine Indian footwear. Hand sewed. Well made and neatly trimmed with 63 beautifully colored Indian beads. A very desirable ornament for the mantel piece or to tack on the wall. Can be used as a match safe. One moccasin for the new matches and the other for the burned sticks. Every little girl will want a pair of these Indian moccasins for her dolly. About 3 1/2 in. long.

Get a Pair FREE

Send 25c to renew your subscription six months to Colman's Rural World, (or for a new six months' subscription) and one pair of moccasins will be sent you free. Address

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD,
St. Louis, Mo.

THE HOME CIRCLE

AND THE KITCHEN

THE IDLER.

He likes to be called "Mister James,"
While you are simply "Tom,"
And he never tires of talking
About the place "I'm from."
He usually has money which
Some kith or kin hath made
By dint and brawn till dark from
dawn,
While he lay in the shade.
He's always it when he's around,
He takes the best in store,
And you will smile approval though
You know he is a bore.
Then when he gets the best you have
He passes down the line
And bumps the other fellow while
Your crop is growing fine.
But when he's gone you cannot rest
This man is such a bore,
For picture post cards,—glowing
scenes,
He'll send you by the score.
Then when your work is over and
Your crop is gathered in,
Your larder's stocked, your fruit is
ripe,
Your rest may now begin;
But no, the idler seeks you out
To tell you where he's been.
ROBERT LEE CAMPBELL.
Kentucky.

OCTOBER DAYS.

To the Home Circle:—This morning I pulled down a well-worn scrap book, and on opening it, I found a letter (clipped from a Rural World in the long ago) written by our Nina. Years ago, Nina and her husband both passed into peace, and but a few months ago, their only son followed them, accidentally killed on the railroad. So, the whole family is now but a memory. Of course, the thought of Nina called up thoughts of others, and I recalled the fact that a near neighbor of mine is Nina's sister; another neighbor, a little farther away, is the unforgettable "Bess" or "Harriet," and also known by other names—Nina's sister Hattie, who in the long ago was a favorite contributor to the Rural World and also to the Journal of Agriculture. In the latter paper she was known as "Mollie Maples." "Hattie" has a nice little home where she and her husband and a brother, who fought through the civil war, are passing the autumnal days of life. Hattie still writes and has a story every now and then in some one or more of the up-to-date periodicals.

Our old readers will remember "Marie," who passed away so many years ago, followed later by her husband, Adam Rodemeyer, a well-known

The Home Circle is a meeting place for friendly gatherings of the Rural World family. All of its members are invited to meet here in correspondence and good fellowship. Send lots of letters and get really acquainted.

The Kitchen is a factor in the Home Circle that no one can do without. Help to make it helpful, by sending for publication suggestions on how to make and do the things that are made and done in the kitchen. Tell others your ideas and experiences.

newspaper man. The daughter, Lola V. Hayes, became one of the Home Circle family, and for years gave us excellent reading. She is now a resident of our big city, a busy, busy department editor and a successful fiction writer. A year ago, her husband passed away, and she has seen most of her children grow to adult age, several of them married, and all doing well in the world's work. Three young daughters are still with her. Our Lola is a grandmother—it does not seem possible! but she is still "fair to look upon," and has the promise of many years of usefulness ahead of her.

Yet it seems such a little while since the October days were indeed gala days to the writers for the Rural World Home Circle. We were young matrons then, or "Misses," and the fathers, brothers, friends, were sturdy, youthful men. We were all friends, either personal, or through our letters, and the gatherings at the time of the St. Louis Fair and fall festivities were like the coming together of a family. Such a jolly crowd as used to invade the editorial rooms and take possession of the exchange tables for our "spreads," all shared as at an outdoor picnic. The editors were sociable, and enjoyed, even urged, the invasion, and I know that in the memories of the few of the old band now living there are only tender thoughts of the old days and old friends. So many of them have passed on; so few of them still tarry.

And today, after the recent passing of the new St. Louis Fair, I am wondering how many of the old friends were on the grounds at Maxwelton, and of the few who were, how many recognized among the elderly or old white-haired, seamed faces that were there, the jolly, fun-loving "Circulars" (as we used to call ourselves) of the old days. How many of the old people were at the fair? Would it not be well for each to write a letter to the rest of us, through the Home page, telling of their visit, who they saw, and how they fared?

A few days ago a letter came to me from a far country, written by a lady I met at the World's Fair in 1894. She had accidentally fallen heir to a monthly paper in which my name is often found, and had remembered our meeting in the "tea garden," when both were lonely, and separated from our friends. It took but a moment to get acquainted, and memory stretches through the long years since, treasuring up the joy of companionship that fell to us that sunny October day.—Helen Watts-McVey, ("Idyll") St. Louis.

NOTES AND NEWS FROM POLK COUNTY, MISSOURI.

To the Home Circle:—For many years we have read with great interest Adelaide S. Cody's poems and letters, and, although I am not one of the old writers that she mentions, I will respond gladly to her latest for I want to be in that reunion that she calls for.

Polk county people won a \$125 premium on a display of farm products at the state fair at Sedalia and Polk county hogs won more than 30 premiums there. Our two boys raised an ear of corn which had 13 rows of kernels, instead of an even number as they always have; it was in the Sedalia exhibit.

A few weeks ago I had the pleasure of meeting J. M. Doughty, who occasionally writes for our good paper. It was the first time I had ever had the privilege of meeting any of the Rural World writers. When he came to the

door he looked so pleasant that I asked him if he was one of our kind-folks and he said yes, he guessed he was, for he was a kindred reader and writer of the Rural World. We never spent a more pleasant hour than we did conversing with him. I had written in one of my articles that the late David Murphy of St. Francois county, the county in which I was born, was my grandfather, and Mr. Doughty informed me that he was born and raised on my grandfather Murphy's old home. He and young wife and four children now live at Strafford, Green county, and we hope he will write and tell the Circles about his experiment station and fine cows and how the new consolidated high school is succeeding in their community.

In a former article I mentioned the evergreen blackberries that my brother in the state of Washington wrote me yield so much and bear until frost. An Illinois reader of the Rural World wrote me to ask where he can purchase some of the evergreen plants. I have lost his letter, but will inform him or anyone else who again writes to me and asks for the information. (Name and address of firm cannot be mentioned here, for that would be advertising.—Editor.)

These blackberries grow in hills 12 feet apart in the rows and the rows eight feet apart. They are trained along on cross-sticks, supported by wires; the wires are on cedar posts 100 feet apart. There are four wires, two of which support the bearing vines and the other two, which are up higher, carry the new growth for next year's crop. If anyone has ever tried them in this part of our country will they please report how they succeed?

If any of you find some four-leaved clovers, try our plan: We dug a clover plant, having several "four leaves" on it, and set it in a pot and it has grown all summer among our house plants producing new "four leaves;" it is interesting to all who see it. In our two window boxes one plant of red phlox has bloomed constantly and

been so attractive that I want to recommend phlox for window boxes.

This year, with flowers so abundant, many of them have been taken to our church every Sunday, and I like to help arrange them. I find that too great a variety in size and form of flowers should be avoided in bouquets. The prettiest arrangement is one variety of flowers and two shades of colors. Pink and white make a pretty combination, also pink and blue of delicate shades. Do not use too many flowers in one bouquet. Short stemmed flowers, like violets and pansies, can be arranged on a bank of moist sand in a shallow receptacle.

Dear Home Circle friends, do please write often. We were so glad to see Jacob Faith's picture. No, he will not die, but he will ever live in the hearts of we people. I close by wishing you all a happy Thanksgiving.—Nettie B. Richmond, Missouri.

MEDICINE CHEST FOR HOUSEHOLD.

Every home should have a medicine chest stocked with a few essential remedies for emergency use, says Dr. I. J. Murphy, of the Minnesota Public Health Association. A medicine chest of the kind needed is described in a circular issued by Dr. Murphy.

According to this circular a household medicine chest should contain, among other things, boric acid, alcohol, cascara sagrada, carbolated petrolatum or non-carbolated vaseline, and tincture of iodine. The circular says that tincture of iodine is the most useful of the home remedies, serving a good purpose in the treatment of all ordinary cuts, bruises, and wounds. Directions for its use are given. Alcohol, diluted with an equal amount of water, is recommended as a substitute for expensive liniments for sprains, strains, or bruises. Cascara sagrada, it is said, should replace the much advertised bowel regulators. Boric acid is commended for various uses.

All together the household medicine chest described by Dr. Murphy commends itself for the known qualities of its contents, and a small part of the money wasted on proprietary medicines would provide such a chest for every household.

Of Interest to the Housewife

IV. Home Conveniences.

By Luella M. Scovill, University of Wisconsin.

A HOME convenience should save steps, save strength, or save time.

Many steps and much time and energy may be saved by having the work table and sink of the proper height and properly located. Provide a high stool on which to sit when working at the table or sink so that it will not be necessary to stand while preparing vegetables and other foods. Wood-tables, covered with enameled iron or a composition top, will be more sanitary and easier to keep clean. These will serve the purpose of molding boards.

Many steps are saved by having shelves and books over the kitchen table, and drawers and a flour bin in the work table. Many utensils, as well as sugar, spices, flour, and other materials can then be kept within reach when one is working at this table. The stove should be near both table and sink. Have some of the drawers tin lined and covered for holding bread and crackers. It will then be unnecessary to carry bread to the cellar and put in a boiler after each meal. For one working in a large farm kitchen, a table or tray on rollers will save many steps in getting utensils or food from one part to another, and getting food and dishes to and from the dining room.

There are numerous small devices which make the household cleaning easier. A mop wringer which fastens to the mop pall saves time and strain; the dust pan with a handle saves stooping; the dustless duster prevents scattering of dust from one piece of furniture to another; the dustless mop

lightens the daily care of a floor; a soap dish hung on the side of a pail when cleaning saves the soap by not having it soften in the water and prevents the soap being laid where it might cause a white spot on furniture or floor. A Canton flannel bag, which ties with a string over the broom, is convenient for wiping off walls and ceilings.

The greatest aid in keeping the house clean is the vacuum cleaner. It may be used on the rugs, mattresses, and upholstered furniture, or it will take up dust from the bare floor.

While good arrangement and the many small devices are necessary to make for convenience in the laundry, the greatest saving of strength comes from the use of power machinery. If power, such as water, gasoline engine, or electricity, can be used, the hardest task in the household is made easy. An open floor drain connecting with a sewer pipe will carry off waste water from tubs and washer.

A paper pad and a pencil should hang in the kitchen on which to write when any supplies need ordering.

The fireless cooker will save fuel and hours of watching food. It is especially useful when the housewife is obliged to be away from home a part of the day.

An expenditure to secure any device which conserves the time, energy, and thought of the house worker is not only economic, but is a just recognition of the value to the home of the happy, rested woman who then can live with the family as well as for it.

Beacon Burner FREE
FITS YOUR OLD LAMP.
100 Candle Power Incandescent pure white light from (kerosene) coal oil. Beats either gas or electricity. COSTS ONLY 1 CENT FOR 6 HOURS. Want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our Special Offer to secure a Beacon Burner FREE. Write today. AGENTS WANTED.
HOME SUPPLY CO., 77 Home Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Big Sleeping Doll FREE



This fine sleeping doll is nearly two feet tall, and is all the rage. She has slippers, complete underwear, stockings, etc. Dress is very prettily made, half length, and trimmed with lace; also has a little chateleine watch with four-de-lis pin. You can dress and undress this doll just like a real baby. Has curly hair, pearly teeth, rosy cheeks, beautiful eyes, and goes to sleep just as natural as life when you lay her down.

This doll free for selling only 25 of our magnificent art and religious pictures at 10 cents each. We trust you with pictures until sold, and give an extra surprise gift for prompt—just your name.

Send no money—
PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO., Dept. R. W.,
St. Louis, Mo.

DECORATING THE HOME FOR ALL HALLOWEEN.

The woods are gay with goldenrod and maple, scarlet sumach and the gold of the birch tree, with leaves by the million in all tints of russet, crimson and yellow; with milkweed and the purple of ironweed, so the hostess who need only take a short trip to the country roads has a store of beautiful decorations at hand, literally without price, save the happy hours passed in gathering.

Nothing can be more appropriate than to bring the woods into the house, making each room a veritable bower of autumnal beauty. Everywhere garlands of the glowing scarlet of sumach, with great sprays of goldenrod, now in its utmost prime, fastened at intervals. Mantels banked with graceful branches of oak and elm and maple, their leaves tinted by frosty fingers to a beauty beyond the brush of any master artist living. Ripe corn strung with acorns, and in the South the glistening chinquapin, boiled so a needle can pass easily through. Biazing from corners the burnish bush, its vivid crimson making splotches of color entrancing in the light of fire or candles.

Between the portals of doors a string of jack o'lanterns; from the chandeliers clusters of ironweed and feathery sprays of asparagus ferns; on the table a huge pumpkin filled with everything telling of the harvest; nuts and apples, oranges and grapes, will make an appropriate piece for those who realize what an abundant harvest means to humanity at large. Not only for youth is this festival of All Hallowe'en; it comes the night before All Saints, the first day of November, when those who have lost dear ones (and who has not?) offer prayers in memory, and with loving hands decorate graves where possible.

So, for those who, with young people about them, still bear in mind the fulfilling of the law of the Creator, that the fruits of the earth are blessed unto mankind, will take thought and make the decorations suitable.

At each place tiny jack o'lanterns, filled with bonbons are to be set as favors, the toy candle burning for the few moments occupied in seating guests, then to be blown out and relighted when toasts are in order. We are told that the good queen, Victoria of England, always spent her All Hallowe'en in Scotland, where her faithful Scots made merry for her stay and the harvest feast was one of joy and pride and gladness. This is the true meaning of the mysterious eve, for is not the growing and ripening of grain and fruits an ever-recurring mystery?

KENTUCKY NOTES.

Dear Home Circle:—I am with you yet, though perhaps not as often as formerly. I also like to see the old friends' writings, as one feels so lonesome when taking up the paper and they are not present.

We filled our silo on the 2nd and 5th of October. Last season we had only enough of corn to fill the silo half full; this time we have our silo full and a nice lot of corn left over for other stock, so we hope to have silage to do for all the milk cows. Cutting corn and housing tobacco is the order of the day. On October 7, we cut our alfalfa for the third time this season, and have still more to cut.

Our fair passed off nicely. Four years ago there were four automobiles on the fair grounds; this time there were 500. Doesn't that look as though our country was moving ahead? I think it does.

Horses are selling very low. Cows sell at good figures. Pendleton county is the famous sweet clover county and is full of dairy farms. Land values are increasing all the time. Old Pendleton is climbing up in more ways than one. Wherever there is a sale for dairy products there is a good place to buy land, no matter what state it may be. The dairy brings daily income and the growing cattle bring more, so the dairy industry is a good industry to take up.

The next thing ahead now to plan for is Thanksgiving day. Will the world war be ended by that time? I hope and pray it may, so that there

could be a great Thanksgiving day by all the world. Peace, joy and love to all.—Mrs. J. T. Mardis, Kentucky.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

"Home is not merely four square walls;
Home is where the heart is;
Home is where there's some one to love us."

Dear Home Circle:—I've often thought if we could only make the children understand—the little boys and little girls and the big girls and big boys—that their own home is the best in all the world, what a great thing it would be! It often grieves me, now that our family band is broken and scattered, that we did not appreciate our humble home as we should have done.

I get very tired of reading in the papers the slurs cast on the fathers and mothers, especially of the farm home, as if they were tyrants and had no thought or care for the children. Boys

and girls on the farms do have to work hard many times, but they have easy days also, and always there is good food and plenty of it—fruit and garden stuff in abundance. In the country the boy or girl may not have the spending money the city girl or boy has, but neither do they have to pay for every apple or peach they eat.—"Sallie," Missouri.

SUNSHINE.

Only a beam of sunshine—
But, oh, the light it gives!
Only a smile of the loving,
But in the soul it lives.
Only a kind word spoken—
The heart begins to throb,
And only a brotherly feeling
Will keep us near to God.
St. Louis. ALBERT E. VASSAR.

To Remove Soot.—If soot is spilled on carpet cover at once with layer of salt and mop all up together. This will remove every trace of soot.

Let Us Show You How to Get Your Next Suit FREE



Made to Your Measure

Do you want this well suit? Want it (nothing)? Without a penny a cost \$30 to \$40 would not buy a better one. Simply wear it, tell your friends where you got it—and

Make \$10 to \$15 a Day

taking these orders. It is dead end. You never saw a nobbler suit or a more stunning pattern, cut in strictly fango style (3 months ahead of the times). Your choice of 60 patterns and a dozen styles to choose from. Drop us a postal card for heavy pattern book, inside information about styles, self-measuring blanks, etc., etc. DON'T WAIT. Everything FREE.

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Get ahead of other fellows—Write this minute. Postal will do it.

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Dept. 1068, CHICAGO

FREE TO ANY WOMAN. Beautiful 42-Piece Gold Decorated Dinner Set for distributing only 1 doz. Free cakes of Complexion Soap. No money or experience needed. W. TYRRELL WARD, 214 Institute Place, Chicago

Get These Three Dolls

In every home where there are little girls or boys there should be plenty of dolls to make the little folks happy—and I will make it easy for you to get them.

Every little girl or boy will love Anna Belle and her two baby dolls. The illustrations on this page do not begin to show to you what these dolls really are. This is by far the prettiest family of dolls we have ever offered our readers. We have sent thousands of dollies to girls and boys, but Anna Belle is different and prettier than all others. Anna Belle is bigger than a baby—over two feet high—baby clothes will fit her and you can bend her legs and arms without fear of breaking them. She can sit up in a chair or sleep in baby's own bed. Any little girl or boy would be proud to have Anna Belle as a playmate. The two smaller dollies are "Buster" and "Betsy"—Buster is a husky boy doll with a red striped sweater; "Betsy" is a little beauty and very lovable in her bright red coat. Both the little dollies are fully dressed.

The Best Playmates

Any child will be greatly amused with this doll family and will play all day with Anna Belle, Buster and Betsy. They are practically unbreakable and will stand hard usage for years. These dollies are better for the little folks than bisque or china dolls, because they won't break, soil their pretty hair or lose their eyes, and are so inexpensive every girl or boy reader can afford to own them.

Parents

Every little girl wants a big doll. Little boys also. Think of the innocent happiness and pleasure your child would derive from owning these three dolls. Then satisfy the craving for something to love and something to play with by sending for this outfit.

Lots of Fun

to be had with these three dolls. The little girl or toddling boy who owns these dolls will just be the happiest little tyke to be found for miles around. The big little girl who owns Annabell can dress her in her own clothes and have the loveliest time! Then the baby dollies—to cut and sew for—what could be more instructive and entertaining?

Bigger
Than
a
Baby

Don't Miss This Opportunity

Every little girl or boy wants a big doll—here's an opportunity to get three dollies instead of one. Just think what fun it would be to have a doll family in your home. Think of the joy and happiness of the little ones when they get this delightful set of three dollies.

Special Offer

To introduce this big collection of dolls we will send one complete set (3 dolls) to you if you will sign the coupon below, and return it to us at once with 15 cents. If you are not entirely satisfied when you get the dolls we will return your money. Most dolls are imported and there is going to be a great scarcity this year, so we advise you to order early.



Send This Coupon Today

People's Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Enclosed is 15 cents (stamps or coin) for which send me the three beautiful muslin dolls as advertised.

Name

P. O. State

THE RURAL WORLD PATTERN SERVICE



9834. Ladies' Short Waist.—Cut in seven sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material for a 36-inch size.

1458. Neat Dress for Growing Girl.—Cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material for a 10-year size.

1442. Girl's Suit With Plaited Skirt and Norfolk Blouse.—Cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 5½ yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size.

9716. Girl's Under Waist and Drawers.—Cut in five sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires ¾ yard of 36-inch material for the waist and 1 yard for the drawers for a 6-year size.

1445. Ladies' Dress.—Cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 3 yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about 3½

yards at the foot.

1232. Girl's Dress With or Without Over Blouse.—Cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 5 yards of 36-inch material for an 8-year size.

1433. Ladies' Six-Gore Skirt.—Cut in six sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 4¼ yards of 44-inch material for a 24-inch size, which measures about 3¼ yards at the foot.

9844. Pajamas for Misses and Ladies.—Cut in eight sizes: 14, 16 and 18 years, for misses, and 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 5 yards of 36-inch material for a 14-year size and 6½ yards for a 36-inch size.

1454-1396. Ladies' Costume.—Coat No. 1454 is cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt No. 1396 is cut in six sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 4¼ yards of 36-inch material for the skirt which measures 31-8 yards at the foot, and 2½ yards of 44-inch material for the coat, for a medium size. This calls for two separate patterns, 10c for each.

1438-1439. Ladies' Costume.—Waist 1438 is cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 1¼ yards of 44-inch material for the under waist and 1¼ yards for the overwaist for a 36-inch size. Skirt No. 1439 is cut in six sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 3¼ yards of 44-inch material for the tunic, and 3¼ yards for the skirt for a medium size, and measures about 3 yards at the foot. This calls for two separate patterns, 10c for each pattern.

1286. Misses' Dress.—Cut in four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 5½ yards of 44-inch material for a 16-year size.

1434. Ladies' Kimono.—Cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires six yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

In ordering patterns for waists, give bust measure; for skirts, waist measure; for children, age; for aprons say, large, small or medium.

These patterns will be sent for 10 cents each (silver or stamps). Send 10 cents for each additional pattern.

Fill out this coupon and send it to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 718 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Pattern No. Size Years
Bustin. Waistin.
Name
Address

THE MERRY GAME CLUB
FOR OUR
BOYS & GIRLS

Conducted by the President—Esslyn Dale Nichols, Sweet Water, Ill.

Dear boys and girls of the Merry Game Club—Greeting! Your president has a bit of good news for you. We are going to have our club enlarged a tiny bit, which means that hereafter we will print five or six games each issue instead of only three or four as we have been doing. This will make our club a great deal more interesting; for besides having more new games to play, there will be more prizes sent out and a larger number of club members will be pleased.

Our first prize game this time was sent in by Gertrude Sator, of Obeonburg, N. Y., whose game is called "Colors."

Colors.

(Described by Gertrude Sator.)

Any number of players may take part in this game which is played as follows: One player takes the part of "Color Giver," one takes the part of "Good Deeds" and one takes the part of "Bad Deeds." The rest of the players are "colors." To begin the game "Color Giver" gives each player the name of a color, (each player must be named a different color). Then the player called "Bad Deeds" comes knocking at the door. The color giver asks: "Who is there?" Bad Deeds answers: "I am Bad Deeds with all my bad qualities in my heart." The color giver then asks: "What do you want?" Bad Deeds answers: "I want a color." The color giver asks: "What color do you want?" Bad Deeds names a color and the player with that name goes with Bad Deeds. Then "Good Deeds" comes knocking, and the color giver asks as before: "Who is there?" Good Deeds answers: "I am Good Deeds with all my good qualities in my heart."

The rest of the conversation is the same as was carried on between the color giver and Bad Deeds, and Good Deeds chooses a color. Good Deeds and Bad Deeds takes turn about choosing colors until all the colors are chosen. Then Bad Deeds and all his colors do the same, and then Good Deeds and Bad Deeds catch hold of hands. And then each side pulls as hard as ever they can and the side that pulls the other side over wins the game.

Gertrude—I think all our little members will agree with me that this is something a little out of the ordinary in games. I suspect they will all enjoy playing it, and I know I will enjoy sending you a prize for it, which I will very shortly.

Next game was sent in by Mildred Pinkerton of Ideal, South Dakota, whose game is called "Flying Dutchmen."

Flying Dutchmen.

(Described by Mildred Pinkerton.)

The players choose partners and join hands in a circle, while two, (a boy and a girl) remain on the outside of the circle. At a signal the boy and girl start around the outside of the circle, the boy going one way and the girl the other. When they meet the boy touches the back of the girl in the circle he stops by, and the girl touches the back of the boy in the circle she stops by. Then the girl in the circle whom the boy on the outside has touched must join him and go with him around to the starting point, and the boy in the circle whom the girl on the outside has touched must go with her around to the starting point. Of course, these two pair go in opposite directions and the couple that reaches the starting point first gets to stay there and the other couple must separate and go in opposite directions around the outside of the circle continuing game in same way until players are tired.

Mildred—I will send you a prize for this game right away. Our third

prize game was sent in by Gertrude Thomas of Boston, Ga., whose game is called "One Sock."

One Sock.

(Described by Gertrude Thomas.)

The players all stand in a row excepting one who is the "counter." The counter stands out in front of the other players and begins the game by pointing a finger at each player and saying the following words: (One word to each player) One sock, two sock, six sock Sal; Bobtail, Domanaker, Deed-o-Dal. Hail 'em, Scale 'em, Virgil Bailum; Jimtim, Primtim, Simtim, Buck. The player that the word "buck" ends upon must take place beside the "counter" and the counter keeps on counting words until players are all counted out but one; and then counter begins on self and the one left and says the words again. When the word "buck" is pronounced all the players begin to run, and the one who is "buck" must catch them. Every one caught must help catch the others, and every time a player is caught the catcher says: "Thirty File."

Gertrude—I am very, very sorry that you haven't been receiving your prizes. I am sure that I have sent you, at least, three. It must be that there was a mistake in your address. Now I am going to send you a prize for this game right away, and type the address exactly as you have it written in your letter, and if you don't receive it, let me know.

Lora Deardeuff, Iberia, Mo.—Your game has been printed before, but I will send you a prize anyway for your trouble.

Lillie May Sanders, Bethel Springs, Tenn.—Your game is so nearly like another game that has already been printed that it would simply be repeating another game; but I will send you a prize for your trouble.

Gertrude Thomas, Boston, Ga.—Your "Happy Game" is lovely, but the same kind of a game has been printed before with a slightly different name. I think playing the "Happy Game" in earnest would be a splendid game for everybody, both big and little. I will send you a nice prize for this game soon, Gertrude, even though I didn't have room to print it, and I hope that you will receive it all right; if you don't, let me know.

Following is a list of members from whom games have been received recently: Dorothy Barber, Jasper, Ala.; Lillian Stroud, Manchester, Okla.; Lorenzo D. Holcomb, Chaney, Okla.; Maud Knight, Gulf, N. C.; Jewel Belase, Coalgate, Okla.; Cora Stoops, Yale, Okla.; Sarah Phillips, Mt. Olive, Ill.; Beulah Johnson, Ruskin, N. C.; Lillie Florence Morrison, Eagle Springs, N. C.

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TEDDY BEAR

Genuine real golden plush Teddy Bear, with head, arms and legs that move around, and funny face with roguish eyes. One of the nicest Teddy Bears ever given away. Given for selling only 12 packages Blaine at 10 cts. each. Write for Blaine. BLAINE MFG. CO., 544 Mill St., Concord Junction, Mass.



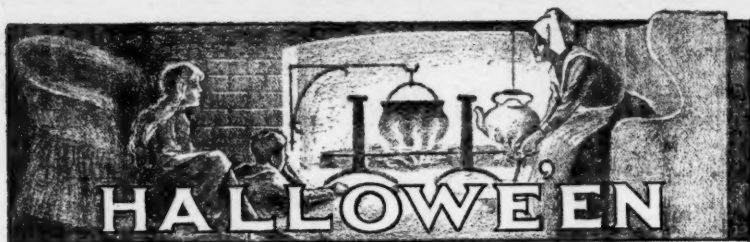
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BOYS send 10c for one year's subscription to The Country Boy, a large 16-page magazine chock full of funny stories, big departments on Mechanics, Stamps, Corn Cobs, Boy Scouts, Football, Electricity, Gardening, Photography, etc. Just the kind of reading matter you'll enjoy. This fine magazine sent one entire year on trial for only 10c. (In Canada or Chicago 9c) Franklin Pub. Co., 3534 Ogden Ave., Chicago



HAND BAG FREE

Real grain Hand Bag, fancy ornamented frame, 3 pockets inside; fitted complete with mirror, bottle and coin purse. Just send your name and we send you 20 beautiful large art pictures to sell at 10c each. When sold send us \$2 and complete hand bag outfit is yours. We give surprise gift extra for promptness. People's Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo.



THE vigil of Hallowmas or All Saints' Day is called Hallowe'en. In past decades it was held in greater observance than at the present time. Reference is made of this day in the works of Brand, Burns and Chambers. From this we infer that Hallowe'en was distinguished in Scotland, as well as in other countries.

In past years the most essential part of the Hallowe'en ritual consisted in the lighting of a bonfire by each household at night fall. This practice leads back to the very ancient and widely diffused practice of kindling sacred fires at certain seasons of the year.

It is common knowledge that the Germans had their Osterfeuer and Johannisfeuer; the Celtic race had their Bealtine or Beiltime. This occurred on the eve of May 1st. The Samtheine occurred on the eve of November 1. These festivals were simply celebrations held at the time when the fairies were supposed to be unusually active and unusually propitious.

We have no evidence to show that the methods of divination at present usually resorted to, were originally regarded as limited in their efficacy to any particular day.

In general we regard Hallowe'en night as the time for holding communion with fairies and goblins. This is the night for the series of games, tricks, etc., which are supposed to be especially adapted for a Hallowe'en celebration.

The history of Hallowe'en is not nearly so interesting as the actual celebration. A well-planned Hallowe'en party may be an interesting and long remembered event providing the participants show the proper spirit.

Superstitions.

Much superstition has always been connected with Hallowe'en night; for this reason fortune-telling, etc., seems unusually appropriate at this time. There are many methods by which Hallowe'en revelers may determine just what the future has in store for them. None of these methods are guaranteed. Neither does the seventh son of a seventh son guarantee results when he looks into the future and sees amazing visions. In every case, however, the participants may derive much enjoyment from the different fortune-telling processes.

One game which has been popular at many Hallowe'en parties is generally called "Glimpses Into the Future." A large vessel is filled two-thirds full of shelled corn or other small grain. A variety of small articles such as thimbles, bottles, small carpenter tools, etc., are mixed with the grain. Each contestant reaches into the grain and draws out some article. If a young lady secures a thimble she will sew for a living; if a young man secures a bottle he will be a doctor; by exercising a little ingenuity many interesting conclusions regarding the future may be reached.

Bobbing Apples.

Usually a Hallowe'en entertainment is more enjoyable when a variety of games are adopted. After a fortune-telling game has been tried, it is advisable to introduce something else for a change. Probably one of the oldest and most thoroughly time-tried contests is the tub of water with apples floating on the surface; wherein the contestants are blindfolded and endeavor to grasp the apples in their teeth. This is not so simple as it sounds. A large, juicy apple floating in water is very elusive.

When a sufficient number of red apples are floating on the water the contestants are blindfolded, and take their places around the tub. Then the real fun commences. In some instances small prizes are offered to the boys or girls who secure the largest number of apples. This game is worth trying; not only does it exemplify the

full spirit of a Hallowe'en party, but also it makes for a healthy appetite. The healthy appetite is needed if later refreshments are to be fully appreciated.

The game of horse shoe is popular in some sections. This game trains the eye and hand. A horse shoe (large size preferred) is suspended by a strong string in a door way. The contestants then take their places at a stated distance. The game consists in throwing apples through the space circled by the horse shoe. Any one who became proficient at playing the Japanese games on the Zone at the Frisco fair will thoroughly enjoy the feat of tossing an apple through the horse shoe. Small prizes are occasionally offered to keep the contestants interested.

Telling Fortunes.

Many young people try the floating needle game as a means of determining whether their present, or contemplated, courtship will terminate in marriage. A small vessel is filled with water. Two ordinary needles are selected. A young man and a young lady are picked from the crowd and each is assigned a needle. If the needles finally float together the young man and his partner will marry. If the needles separate no marriage between the two may be expected. For some reason the needles have a way of giving the right decision in the matter. Naturally exceptions to all rules may be hoped for!

An accurate and economical method of telling fortunes may be accomplished with apple seeds. Two apple seeds are used the same as the two needles in the needle game. The seeds are placed upon a hot stove. If they remain side by side the couple will go through life together. If the heat of the stove causes one seed to hop away the youth and maiden will not marry.

The above mentioned games are useful for entertaining the entire party. Other methods of fortune-telling may be selected which are carried out by one person only. A liberal amount of superstition must be present in one's make-up if the fortune-telling methods described in the following paragraph are to be taken seriously. Many people are willing to take a chance; and when the Hallowe'en celebration is in full blast the participants may as well try all methods.

The Well at Midnight.

A favorite method of determining one's future husband or wife is to take a ball of twine out to an old well. Best results are obtained at midnight. One end of the twine should be dropped down the well. If a girl is holding the ball of twine her future husband will pull on the free end. She then works up her courage and asks for his name. He tells her, then she leaves the well with one great problem solved. This test is supposed to work equally well when a young man desires to know the name of his future wife. The best results are obtained when the well is old and deserted.

The following test is popular in many sections of the country. A young lady enters a dark room where there is a large mirror just as the clock strikes 12 on Hallowe'en night. She holds a lighted candle before her and her future husband will look over her shoulder, his face being plainly visible in the mirror. A young man may also try this method.

It goes without saying that these pranks need not be taken seriously. They are mentioned merely because of the opportunities for entertainment which they offer.

A real Hallowe'en party is not complete without some witches and goblins. Perfectly good goblins are easily made by using jack o'lanterns for the head. It is very appropriate to have the arriving guests at a Hallowe'en party met by a ghost or witch. At one party the writer was received

by five ghosts; they were awe-inspiring, but perfectly harmless. It is necessary that the proper atmosphere and local color be in evidence if the party is to be enjoyable.

Hallowe'en Refreshments.

Care should be taken to serve appropriate refreshments. Usually cider, doughnuts and apples are the choice of the hostess. While other items may be added to the list, cider, apples, or both, will always be popular at Hallowe'en time.

When it is desirable for the boys to select partners for supper from among their girl friends, the boys may go into one room and the girls in another. Each boy takes his turn and slips a piece of string through the key hole. One of the girls will grasp the string and announce her name. Partners for all are quickly gotten in this manner. There is no possibility of any one feeling that fate was unkind.

Hand-made black cats, witches, small jack o'lanterns, etc., are all useful for decorating the room. When prosaic articles and occurrences are to be interpreted as omens, skilful decorating of the room where the activities take place is of prime importance.

Hallowe'en is the one time in the year when the fairies dance in this country. Even the most obliging fairies are helpless unless we do our share. Certainly it is worth considerable time and trouble to participate in a fairies' dance.—Clement White, Kansas.

A HALLOWE'EEN PARTY FULL OF FUN AND MYSTERY.

To the Home Circle:—It may interest you to read about a party given by a daughter of mine on Hallowe'en a year ago—the most enjoyable that I ever attended. Her home was one of those comfortable big houses with two rooms on each side of a long hallway leading down to the kitchen, and with the front stairway not far from the entrance. She had everything taken out of one of the front rooms, excepting a table at the side. The other front room was for music and the two rooms in the rear were for games of all kinds.

On the front veranda were hung seven pumpkin lanterns, a large one in the center and the others graduating to the smallest at the ends—with numerous little lanterns made out of oranges with the tops cut off, eyes, nose and mouth cut out and little Christmas candles set in—so easy to make and so pretty.

Then inside we (for I helped her prepare) had hundreds of those black cats and witches that you can buy so cheaply in the paper packages. These we stuck all over the lace curtains and anywhere that they would look effective.

In one corner of the empty room we placed a blackboard, (a white one would do) on which we wrote puzzles and amusing conundrums. The answers were entrusted to me and I only whispered them to each person who gave up trying to solve them. It was some fun! In the other corner facing the door was a camp, like a wigwam, made of poles reaching nearly to the ceiling, on the top of which was perched an enormous pumpkin jack o'lantern with the ugliest face you could imagine. The camp had green boughs all around it and in the entrance crouched a weird old witch, made up in the typical style with conical hat and broomstick beside her ready to ride away upon. On the table that was left against the wall was placed a tub nearly full of water. On the window sill opposite the table was a large dish of peanuts. This room was left in darkness. In the doorway was hung a doughnut which swung just above the heads of those who entered.

A Ghostly Reception.

Before the arrival of the guests the lights were all made dim by deep rose shades, and when they did arrive the house appeared to be full of ghosts. The hostess and several of her friends had draped themselves in white robes made of sheets with holes for the eyes, and each one had a part to play in mystifying those who came.

Each guest was greeted at the door in perfect silence by the hostess—ghost, who pointed in a tragic manner to the staircase where, as they ap-

proached, another ghost pointed, in an equally tragic way (as though sending them to some terrible doom) up the stairway at the top of which still another ghost pointed along the upper hall toward the two front bedrooms where a ghost stood at each door pointing the ladies into one and the gentlemen into the other—all without a word or sound. It was almost "creepy" in the dimness.

After they had descended to the parlors and had conversed for a while, they were escorted one by one across the hall to the mystic door which now was opened wide, letting in the dim light. Before entering each person was required to jump and try to get a bite of the swinging doughnut. The one who touched it, got it, and another was quickly hung in its place. As the guests passed through, only one at a time, they were escorted by a ghost to the witch's tent, where their fortunes were told—as the "witch" knew them all, she told some very funny things.

After that came the puzzle solving. Then they carried peanuts on a table-spoon from the window to the table and back, supposedly without dropping one, which is harder to do than one would think.

Then halved walnut shells with tiny candles set in them were given, with

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a match, to the ladies who lighted and placed them one by one in the tub of water and made a wish; if they did not tip over or go out they "got" their wish.

This being over everybody adjourned to the other rooms for music and games. The shades had been removed from the lamps, and the ghosts had disbanded.

To maintain the Halloween fun and frolic to the end of the evening, the refreshments had been prepared with the spirit of the occasion in mind, concluding with ice cream decorated on top with black cats for the ladies and black witches for the gentlemen. The whole affair was most enjoyable and might be carried out in full, or with modifications, by any Home Circle who has the will and the desire.—Ella C. Morton, Missouri.

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One of the many users of Absorbine who has proven this statement, is Mr. C. P. Dobie of Apalachin, N. Y. He wrote the manufacturer on July 16, 1915: "I have used Absorbine for 15 years and I could not get along without it." Mr. Dobie is a trainer and if he cannot get along without this antiseptic and germicide liniment surely you cannot afford to.

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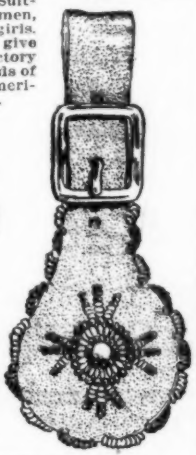
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WHAT OUR READERS THINK & DO

STATE LINE PARAGRAPHS.

Editor, Rural World:—Some months have passed since this locality received attention in your worthy publication, and what historic periods of time those three or four months were! Who is able to furnish a good account of the days, weeks and months of heavy rainfall, gloom, and suspension of farm labor through especially June and July?

Rain, deluge, two or three days in each week, with a precipitation record of 10 inches for June and six inches for July. August averaged fairly favorably and September proved normal in amount of rain fall. All adjoining districts of Iowa and Illinois were subjected to heavy precipitation, and the three states were surely well soaked. Still, the republic survives, and we are exceedingly glad to "Get Out of the Wilderness," as the civil war song proclaimed.

Glad to see a few of the veteran writers appear occasionally at the Rural World observatory. C. D. Lyon peeps in and says a few words, and J. M. Miller keeps well out on the firing line of literary activity. Mrs. Mardis tells of sweet clover in Kentucky, and this reminds the observer that here in northeast Missouri we have a large acreage of Melilotus also.

In early September I made a voyage along the line of the Atchison-Santa Fe where the linemen were mowing sweet clover of immense growth.

The bees have had a well sustained harvest of sweet fluids all the summer and up to the closing days of September. Keepers of bees report a bounteous honey yield. The Dadant company, near me, have over 300 colonies to care for, besides publishing the American Bee Journal.

Strange, though, that with all the favorable conditions of this industry, many square miles of territory are without bees.

S. H. Fleming of Kentucky, contributed an able article on fences, and we are glad to learn that the tendency is to remove the unsightly fences around homes and along highways. Fences are a very costly possession, and should be dispensed with as much as possible.—Jasper Blines, Missouri.

AWARDS AT ST. LOUIS FAIR.

(Continued from Page 6.)

Holsteins—Bull, Hengerveld King, Messer Farms, Waterloo, Iowa; female, Fay Jewel Beauty, Messer Farms.

Ayreshires—Bull, Auchenbrain Good Gift, Wm. Galloway, Waterloo, Iowa; female, Howie's Ladylike, Galloway.

Sheep.

Shropshires—Ram and ewe, A. W. Arnold, Galesville, Wis.

Southdowns—Ram and ewe, Arnold, Oxfords—Ram and ewe, H. D. Edgingfield, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.

Hampshires—Ram, A. W. Arnold; ewe, Sherwood Bros, Shelbyville, Mo. Cotswold—Ram, T. H. Shore, Cass City, Mich.; ewe, A. W. Arnold.

Swine.

Poland Chinas—All championships, W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.

Berkshires—All championships, Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.

Duroc-Jerseys—Boar, Shelly & Clatterbuck, New Bloomfield, Mo.; sow, Chas. L. Taylor, Olean, Mo.

Chester White—Boar, H. T. Crandall, Cass City, Mich.; senior champion sow, Thos. F. Kent, Walnut, Ia.; junior champion sow, H. T. Crandall.

Hampshires—Boar, Wickfield Farm, Cantril, Ia.; sow, Le Roy F. Stephens, Carlock, Ill.

Strictly Up to Date.

Uncle Daniel Dewberry wandered around the big department store, idly watching the scintillating colors of the electric fountain.

"Well, sir," said the clerk suavely, "what can I do for you?"

"I want a toothbrush," began Uncle Daniel, and then before he could say any more the clerk was tumbling down boxes like circus tents at a one-night stand.

"Yes, sir; you want the latest Parisian importation with the removable handle?"

"No, bub; I—"

"Ah, I see! You want the Japanese special—antiseptic bristles—"

"No; I—"

"Ah, how stupid of me! You want a toothbrush for the madam—"

"Will you please—"

"Oh, for the baby, eh? Well, here's a peach, the 'baby grand.' We—"

Uncle Daniel brought his horny fist down on the counter.

"Young man," he thundered, "let me say a word! I want a toothbrush for our old cow. These pasteurized, hygienic, antiseptic dairies are using them, and we want to be up-to-date, too!"

And then the clerk collapsed.

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WANTED to hear from owner of farm or fruit ranch for sale. G. O. Mattson, 49 Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—Improved grain farm. Write, giving full description. Western Service Association, Marshalltown, Iowa.

WANTED—Good farm; well located; possession next spring. Give price and description. W. Kirkendall, Box 754, Chicago.

SEND DESCRIPTION of your farm or ranch! We have cash buyers. Don't pay commission. Write National Real Estate Exchange Association, Dept. No. 31, Peru, Ill.

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ANCONAS, cock, cockerels, hens and pullets. Irvine Smith, Clark, Mo.

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FARMS AND LANDS.

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CUSTER COUNTY (Nebraska) farms and ranches for sale and trade. Write, M. M. Leonard, Anselmo, Neb.

BEST BARGAINS in Eastern Kansas, 150 farms for sale. Write what you want first letter. G. W. Dupue, Parker, Kansas.

8,000 ACRES, large and small farming pasture, oil and gas land. \$5 to \$15 per acre. John Cavanagh, McAlester, Okla.

SOUTHERN ALABAMA FARM for sale. Chilling blasts of northern winters unknown here; 234 acres, two miles from town; detailed description on request. F. L. Riley, Merchant, Evergreen, Ala.

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AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere, Peyton Nurseries, Boonville, Mo.

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FOR SALE—A double and single heavy farm harness, or any part. Write me what you need. I have probably got it at a low price. William Graham, 51 Frank St., Providence, R. I.

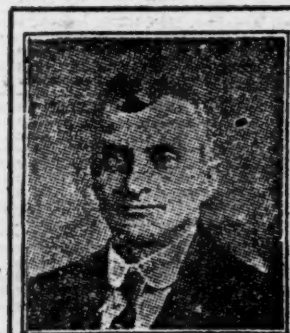
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Mr. Speakman is one of my agents who started this work without having had any experience at all in trying to sell anything. His wonderful success simply shows how easy this machine sells to every home. I have said it sells itself. Listen: here's the proof from Speakman's own record. One day he just went from house to house and left a machine for each housewife to try—left the machine to tell its own story. He put out 36 machines. Then he went right around and collected the cash in every single instance. Every machine absolutely sold itself. Speakman's profit, \$14.00. Now this same opportunity is open to you. He did not need experience. He did not have to do any talking at all. You can do as well as Speakman did. You can make this money yourself. Just get busy—NOW!

sary Just show the machine—any one can do that—you get the order right on the spot.

Investigate Send for complete information free today. Learn all about this remarkable new invention that is exciting housewives and making agents rich. Learn for yourself. Earn for yourself. Learn how R. W. Kirshner, of Nebraska, made \$6 the first hour and a half. Eugene Clement, of New York, made \$7 his first hour and a half. Wm C. Fox, of Oklahoma, made \$14 first evening in two hours—wired big order for rush shipment. He is only 14 years old, goes to school and works in spare time evenings and Saturdays.

Mail Your Application Now—Profits Start First Day

No waiting or guessing. The price of only \$1.50 makes a sale at every house—cash business at 200% profit to you. Just follow instructions. Failure impossible. Success assured. I want agents, general agents, salesmen, managers. Send your application today. This money is waiting for workers. Put some of it in your own bank. I want 200 additional men and women at once. It is for you to decide. Do you or do you not want this position—this money?

No Charge for Territory—Send No Money Just send your name and address and give the name of your county. Prepare for success. Prepare for rush work and big profits. Prepare for big business accomplishment—big achievement. Get your county under contract. To wait means to lose. Write me a letter or a postal today. If you are honest and willing to work, I will give you the position.

Tested and Approved
by Good House-
keeping Institute

DON'T DELAY! Attend to this at once. You can't pick May Apples in February—this opportunity is ready now. Are you? Then get busy. Sit down right now and write that letter or postal. Do your part. Do not let some one else get ahead of you. Territory is going fast. A day too late is sometimes as bad as a year too late. This proposition means success to you—ACT. Address your application to

H. F. Wendell, Pres., WENDELL VACUUM WASHER CO., 892 Oak St., Leipsic, Ohio

Make \$21 Next Saturday

That's what Ralph Cappa, of Florida, did the first Saturday he worked. Another one of my money-making boys, L. M. Palmer, also of Alabama, had to take back but one out of the first 108 machines he put on trial—profit \$107.00. Can you beat that kind of a seller? Do you want this money for yourself? Do you want to make \$3600 this year? Well, here's your chance—the chance you have been waiting for—the chance to make big money—the chance to be independent, to be in business for yourself, to get your start—here's the main chance. GET BUSY—START RIGHT NOW.

Business Supplies Capital

Nothing stands in your way. You can do what others are doing every day. You can make this money. I am offering you this position free. I can help you as I helped G. W. Hickman, of Ga., to make \$10 the first afternoon. Frank Green made \$45 first three days. Mrs. L. C. Marrick made \$90 first three weeks in spare time only. J. H. Goddard made \$13 first three hours. No talking necessary.



THE WENDELL COMPRESS AND VACUUM WASHER
WASHES TUB OF CLOTHES IN THREE MINUTES

Only
\$1.50

SELLING PRICE

And every machine sold on money-back guarantee. A child can use it. Abolishes labor of wash day. Frees women from worry and fatigue. Housewives discard \$15 and \$20 machines for it. No competition. Patented. Infringers will be prosecuted. Avoid imitations. Get the Wendell Vacuum and Compress Washer only.

Abolishes Drudgery

Comes as a liberator for women on wash day. No loss of time to get ready—it is always ready. No expense of operation. Nothing to clean up and put away after the wash is done. No repairs necessary. Never gets out of order. Can be used anywhere—in the bath room; in the kitchen; on the porch; out upon the lawn—anywhere and any time. Prominent Ohio editor, Hon. N. E. Holderman, says: "As it is an invention of practical and absolute merit, I wish you all the success in the world. It excels anything of the kind I have ever seen or heard of."

Works Like Magic

Mrs. Edward Poulson says: "Until I tried this machine, I never dreamed that a washing could be gotten out so quickly. I consider it one of those

modern conveniences which the housewife cannot afford to do without." That's the expression of every customer. Every sale makes a friend—and another sale. The business grows by leaps and bounds for you. Nothing to stand in the way. Success is yours. Make this the first year of your success in big business affairs. I want hustlers, men and women who want to make big money fast. The opportunity is all about you.

Every Home a Customer

The work of this invention is almost unbelievable—yet true. Listen to the words of Mrs. Thomas Jenkins: "I have been washing clothes for twenty-five years. I have owned all sorts of washers. I now have in my house a costly washer which I have put aside and never use since buying the Wendell Washer. The first day I used the Wendell I washed six tubs of clothes in just thirty-three minutes. One tub consisted of greasy aprons, and other colored clothes, among which was a wool dress skirt. These I examined at the end of five minutes, and to my surprise found them to be perfectly clean. Two tubs were of blankets, and I worked on each tub only three minutes."

There is not a power family machine that will do this amount of work in three times thirty-five minutes.